The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

The Final Adjournment Resolution to Be Called Up in the House To-Day.

Plan Proposed to Detect and Punish Pension Frauds.

No Prospect of the Passage of the Utah Admission Bill.

Dissatisfaction Expressed at the Tone of the American Counter-Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE AMERICAN COUNTER-CASE.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—It is supposed that Secretary Fish will send a copy of our Counter-Case to Congress to-morrow. It was prepared by Barcroft Davis. Several prominent officials who have had an opportunity of examining the document are far from pleased with its tone, some even characterizing it as offensive. Confidence in the success of the Geneva Conference is rapidly growing weak in the minds of our authorities.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Butler will offer a resolution in the House to-morrow, under a suspension of the rules, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report Morton's adjournment resolution forthwith. There is no doubt now but a large majority of the Republican members of the House, with some considerable number of Democrats, are in favor of an early adjournment. In this same interest Senator Scott will renew his attempt in the Senate to-morrow, to pass the House Free Tea and Coffee bill. It is urged that this action will so narrow the jurisdiction of Congress over the tariff question that there can be no extensive attempt to enlarge the Tariff bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee, which will have consideration Tuesday.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The amended Texas Pacific Railroad bill, as it passed the Senate last night, provides that the company must build and maintain a line from Marshal to Shreveport, and requires the gauge to be uniform with the other Pacific roads. Twenty five miles must be built from the western terminus eastward within three years, and not less than 100 miles within two years from the eastern end, and not less than 100 miles yearly thereafter, and the whole road to be finished in ten years. An amendment limiting the issue of construction bonds to $40,000 per mile, and authorizing the company to include in the mortgage, to secure their bonds, any lands they may acquire by consolidating with other roads, to whom land grants may have been made along the same route, was adopted. The company are also required to commence the construction of the road from San Diego eastward within one year from the passage of the act.

POLITICAL.

Attorney General Williams starts to-night for Oregon to take part in the political campaign.

There has been much talk here to-day of an alleged effort on the part of certain party managers to bring about the nomination of Senator John Scott, of Pennsylvania, on the ticket with General Grant as Vice President.

THE COTTON TAX.

The bill for refunding the cotton tax is on the files of the Committee of Ways and Means, but no action, unless it be adverse, is expected at the present session. The fact that it would, if passed, take a very large sum out of the Treasury, renders it certain that it will not receive general support.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—All the General Appropriation bills, except the fortifications and sundry civil expenses bills have been acted upon by the House, and it is probable that a resolution will be introduced in the House, to-morrow, fixing the 29th of May as the day for final adjournment. It is stated that nineteen Democrats have already voted with the Republicans who favor adjournment at the time stated.

It is estimated that a vast number of claims for pensions growing out of the rebellion, probably one fourth, are fraudulent. A plan has been proposed to the Commissioner of Pensions, and to the Congressional Committee on Pensions, by which the system of fraud could be destroyed, and which would lead to a detection of frauds so far committed before stamped. It is to provide in each county a physician or surgeon of the district to whom pensions have been or shall be granted, giving the residence &c., of each person pensioned, and to furnish a copy thereof to each Federal and State officer of the county. This, it is believed, would result in saving millions of dollars annually to the Government, and in bringing to punishment all concerned in the frauds. The Congressional Committee on Pensions to modify the requirements of his office so as to render it possible for all honest claimants to comply with them.

THE ANGLO AMERICAN COMMISSION.

The American and British Commission will adjourn early this week until the latter part of June. Gurney will leave this country for England on the 25th instant, and is not expected to return before September.

UTAH.

There is no prospect of Congress at the present session, acting upon the memorial of the Utah Convention for the admission of the State of Deseret into the Union. The Committee on Territories have the subject under consideration, and have heard representations from Fitch, Fuller, and Cannon, of Utah, who have the matter in charge.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

At the recent meeting of the representatives of boat clubs of the District of Columbia, it was resolved to have a grand national regatta on the Potomac River in June or July. They propose, by offering handsome and valuable prizes to induce the most skilful and accomplished oarsmen of the country, embracing professional as well as amateur crews, and expect to have present and participating in the regatta, the most celebrated crews from the British Provinces.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of immigrants arriving at Port Hamon, Michigan, during the quarter ending March last, was 2,343, of whom 1,600 were from Canada. The others were from England, Scotland, and Ireland, their destination being Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, and Ohio. Their occupations include 1,200 farmers. The numbers above given embrace women and children.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FATHER GAVAZZI.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Father Gavazzi was given a reception, to-night, by the American and Foreign Missions at Association Hall, which was crowded. Though about 60 years of age Gavazzi is full of vigor and vivacity. His figure is portly, features massive, and hair iron-gray. In vehement and intricate gesticulation, he places Gough far in the shade. He speaks English intelligibly, but with a rich Italian accent. He said to-night he has come to America to lecture three times a week on Italian topics, for the benefit of the Free Italian Christian Church, numbering nearly 100 congregations, in his native country. In alluding to the Pope's loss of temporal power, he broke into the most enthusiastic expression of delight. Gavazzi says he has lived in Rome since 1870, and been perfectly free to preach the gospel. If the Pope is a prisoner, his prison contains only 11,000 rooms, and is surrounded by countless gardens and court-yards. The people had twitted Gavazzi because he had predicted that Pius IX. would never live to see the days of St. Peter, but the Pope has simply believed that tradition, and the other traditions of Rome must share the same fate. He advised the people in America, instead of sending money to the Papal ghost, another fervent outburst when he declared that Rome can never be again wrenched from Italy. The agitator was very cordially welcomed by the audience, which gave him, during his brief speech to-night, several long peals of applause. Gavazzi will preach to-morrow morning in Brooklyn, and at night in New York. He is undoubtedly an powerful an orator as he was eighteen years ago, and his hatred for the Pope is no less irrepressible.

THE AFRICAN METHODISTS.

In the African Methodist Episcopal Church Conference, to-day, the question of union with the white Church was discussed. The drift of the argument being mostly against the proposition. Rev. Thomas James strongly opposed union. He said in the Methodist Conference colored members were under a sort of proscription. It was still the nigger. [Raw cries of "That's so"—"I want," he continued, "to speak very plain. I do not believe if Jesus Christ came into the city to-morrow, and had what they call woolly hair, the white people would go to see him. [Loud bursts of applause, and some laughter.] No, not by any chance."

Bishop Clinton. What, not to see Jesus Christ?

Rev. Mr. James. I tell you, no, sir. He would have to get whitewashed first. I tell you religion has got to be whitewash, but if they judge by the color of the skin and appearance of the hair, let Zion Church take a higher plane, and stand upon God's platform. [Applause.] The Conference then took a recess.

THE NEW CHARTER.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Governor Hoffman will probably veto the new charter passed by the Legislature for this city. He was interviewed yesterday by a number of reporters, but declined to disclose his intentions. The feature most objected to in the charter is the experiment of cumulative voting, which gives each voter nine ballots which he may divide up among the several candidates or bestow on one candidate as he chooses. This new feature is declared by eminent lawyers to be unconstitutional in several respects. Another provision in the charter strenuously opposed is the fixing of election day in May, when the poorer classes are moving and will therefore lose their votes.

HUSH MONEY.

A. J. Garvey is reported to have had large amounts of money thrust on him lately by members of Tammany, whose houses he plastered, receiving pay from the public treasury. In view of Garvey's pending testimony, the plunderers seek to put a better face on their transaction.

[To the Associated Press.]

JURY DISAGREEMENT.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The jury in the case of Fanny Hyde, tried in Brooklyn for the murder of Watson, were discharged this morning, being unable to agree. They were for acquittal, and two for a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

THE NEXT CHARTER.

Henry L. Clinton, Abraham R. Lawrence and Judges Clarke, Spencer, and Jones, publish an opinion that the new charter is clearly unconstitutional, because it permits cumulative voting.

DEATH OF BOB BRETTLE.

The Spanish papers bring news of the death on the 7th inst. of Bob Brettle, the well-known English pugilist.

CITY POLITICS.

The Nominating Committee of the Council of Political Reform met last evening. A Committee of Conference was appointed to make nominations for city officers, in anticipation of the passage of the new charter. General Dix was mentioned as probable candidate for Mayor, but no action was taken. The *World* says politicians have interviewed Governor Hoffman, expressed the opinion that he will not veto the bill until well assured that the Court of Appeals will declare the charter unconstitutional. Otherwise he will allow the bill to become a law by ten days, lapse.

FATHER GAVAZZI,

in his address last evening in Association Hall, spoke of the necessity of an Evangelical College in Rome. He said the Catholic Union of America was intended to aid in restoring the temporal power of the Pope. But to crush the Church they will have to crush all Italy. The Pope had lived beyond the years of Peter only to see the downfall of his own temporal power. He concluded as follows: "I always said if my friends hear of my being in Rome it will be a sign that there is no longer a Pope in Rome. But in these days in which we live I am in Rome, and the Pope is in Rome, but I am in Rome free, free more than you are; free to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and the Pope is in Rome, impotent to prevent the preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

DEATH OF EX-CONGRESSMAN WALL.

Hon. William Wall, ex-Congressman, died yesterday, aged 71.

CONSECRATION.

Rev. Father McNierny was consecrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, to-day, as Coadjutor Bishop of Albany. The consecration was conducted by Archbishop McCleavey, assisted by Bishops Laughlin, of Brooklyn, and Bacon, of Portland, Maine. The sermon was preached by Bishop Bailey, of Newark. Besides these the American Episcopate was represented by the Bishops of Burlington, Boston, Springfield, Hartford, Rochester, Buffalo, Scranton, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Louisville, Delaware, and Ogdensburg, and the Bishops of Hamilton and Kingston, Canada.

POLITICAL.

The New York City Press and the Cincinnati Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The subject of nominations to be made at the Cincinnati Convention is receiving increased attention from the Eastern public and press. The fact is apparent that the Democratic leaders in New York desire the nomination, at Cincinnati, of John Davis, since they regard him as an untried man and likely to be pliable. Ben. Wood's paper, to-day says Davis must be nominated if the Liberal Republicans are to be encouraged to support. Quite a number of active politicians the hope is generally expressed that Charles Francis Adams will be nominated. The *Tribune* and *World* editors refer cordially to be friendly to Adams, but print daily long and laboured communications criticising Adams' Massachusetts Alabama Claims views while in favor of England. The *Sun* has spoken favorable of a ticket composed of Adams and Groesbeck. The *Tribune* thus far has suggested no names.

The Liberal Republican Movement in Wisconsin.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, April 20.—A Liberal Republican meeting was held here to-night to choose delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. The attendance was smaller than was hoped, and several of those present have heretofore been Democrats. Speeches were made by R. P. Main, of Oregon; Major H. A. Tenny, and William Charlton, of this city, the latter County Treasurer two terms ago. All these were among the first members of the Republican party. They indulged in criticism of the present Administration, and argued the necessity of a change. S. D. Carpenter, former editor of the *Patriot*, announced that he had left the Democratic party in 1860, and would be Liberal Republican hereafter. It was at first proposed to adjourn the meeting to some time next week to secure the attendance of the farmers, but it was considered that the very busy, and a Committee of ten was appointed to select Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

Iowa Liberal Republican State Convention—Delegations from Dubuque and Chickasaw Counties.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 20.—In response to the call numerously signed, a large and enthusiastic meeting of Liberal Republicans was held here at the City Hall, last evening, to choose delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Davenport, on the 25th instant. Jos. R. Reed, United States Commissioner, presided. The principal speech of the evening was by Major Dewitt C. Cram. After other speeches and music, the meeting appointed the following gentlemen as delegates from Dubuque County: J. A. Rhomberg, Franklin Hinz, Wm. L. Bradley, Wm. Andrews, T. D. Grosvenor, J. J. Pluym, J. H. Lalli, C. P. Dodge, Peter Keough, H. Thomson, J. W. Hase, F. J. Massey, F. W. Crawford, J. C. Longueville, John P. Hart, Schaaper, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, Blumenauer, B. W. Poor, A. Crapin, G. Brocklinger, Theo. Stumming, Jacob Michel, DeWitt C. Cram, Geo. Stanchs, and E. A. Klingenberg. After the passage of resolutions, and various manifestations of enthusiasm, which betokens a determination to throw off the shackles of the Administration, the meeting broke up.

A despatch from Chickasaw County in the *Herald*, says that a similar meeting held at Lashua, to-day, the following gentlemen were chosen to represent that County at Davenport: E. P. Greeley, E. D. Woodbridge, S. F. Eastman, C. Brue, T. W. Barron, S. P. Leland, and D. H. Henry. All of the prominent Republicans took part in the meeting, but Andy Fell, the Postmaster at Nashua.

Political Reform Movement in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—A meeting of Liberal Reformers was held at the City Hall, last evening, composed principally of Democrats and German Republicans. Hon. D. H. Johnson and others addressed the meeting.

UTAH.

A Mormon Jubilation—Mining Prospects.

SALT LAKE, April 21.—There was a great gathering of Mormons to-day at the conference. Orson Pratt and other Elders preached. They said the irresistible progress of the religion of the Latter Day Saints must fulfil ultimately all the predictions of the world. Intense interest was manifested. Every one seemed to rejoice in the conviction that the power of the Gentiles has been victorious in the recent judicial conflict, and the knowledge that the Prophet Brigham will be specially restored to them. The meeting adjourned till next Sunday.

Judge Strickland convenes the United States District Court, on morrow, when it is expected that a motion will be made for the release of all prisoners under the indictment of the United States Grand Jury.

There have been an unprecedented large number of arrivals the last few days in most every branch of the mining district. Next week an examination will be made of the mines which, if favorable, the result will bring into the Territory over $1,000,000 capital. The future brightens daily. It is noted as a remarkable fact that every foreign company working property here is successful.

The Mormon leaders disclaim any offensive expression over the Supreme Court decision, and say they desire peace and harmony with the Gentiles, and the general good of all.

Indirect Damages.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 21.—In a letter to the Providence *Journal* from Hon. William Beach Lawrence, relative to the Geneva arbitration, the eminent publicist expresses the belief that the claim for indirect damages was unwisely presented in the first instance, and that the magnanimous policy for the United States to accept would be frankly to say so.

Fires.

PITTSBURGH, April 21.—The Commercial special says a coal oil stove, last night, at Brownsville, Pa., burst. Soloman's cigar store, Tresselt's insurance, J. Hyman & Co.'s clothing store, Kirby's hotel, D. Rosenberg's dry goods, R. Forduck's cigar shop, C. L. Peoples's office, Turner's bakery, A. Simmons' dry goods, A. B. Armstrong's dwelling, Allegheny House, and two uncompleted dwellings. No insurance, except on the building where the fire originated.

NASHUA, N. H., April 21.—The Mount Vernon House, a well known summer resort at Mount Vernon, was destroyed by fire this afternoon with nearly all its contents. Property well insured.

ILLINOIS.

Death of Colonel John B. Woods, of Winchester, Scott County—Candidate for Attorney General.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, April 21.—Colonel John B. Woods, an old, prominent and wealthy citizen of Winchester, Scott County, Ill., died yesterday afternoon, at his residence in that town, of lung fever. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, and he will be buried with the honors of Oddfellowship. The deceased was a distinguished member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The friends of Hon. Isaac L. Morrison, a distinguished member of the Jacksonville bar, will present his name and merits as a statesman before the Republican State Convention, which convenes at Springfield, on the 2d of May, for nomination for the office of Attorney General.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Confidential.

Dennis Lush, from Rochester, N. Y., met a confidence man yesterday, and in one of pocket lost $50. The swindler made Lush's acquaintance at the Sou hern Hotel, where the victim is stopping, and proposed that they take a walk down Wabash avenue. While in that thoroughfare operator No. 2 made his appearance, and Lush handed over his money on being told that No 1 had a trunk full of gold at the Southern Hotel. Lush was requested to take charge of the trunk while the men returned. He couldn't find it, of course, and swears that he will not loan another dollar as long as he has a hair on his head.

Supposed Accidental Shooting.

Anton Lang, aged 17 years, died at his parents' residence, No 460 South Canal street, on Saturday afternoon. He was employed at Anton T. Hick's gun-store, No 460 Canal street, and on Friday was brought home with a bullet in his body. From his statement it appears that, while his employer was handling a pistol, which had been found by the Coroner, who loaded it in search of the bullet entering Lang's abdomen. The police were not informed of the occurrence, however, nor was the Coroner. The physician who attended Lang mentioned the cause of death in the certificate, and, when the fact came to the knowledge of the latter, they notified the Coroner. Lang was to have been buried yesterday, but the funeral was postponed by the Coroner, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Temieck. He was apprehended last evening and locked up in the Twelfth Street station-house, and will await the result of the inquest to be held this morning.

An Unfortunate Man.

About dusk on Saturday evening Policeman Kinch found a man named Charles Bramble lying on the sidewalk, at the corner of Eighteenth and Paw street. Upon examination, the man said he was employed on board the steamer Corona, and had fallen down a hatchway and injured his leg. He had been walking up and down the streets trying to find an hospital, and, becoming exhausted, had fallen down. An examination showed that his left leg was badly bruised, and the officer took him to the County Hospital.

Everything.

Frank P. Barry was arrested last evening upon suspicion of insanity. He had in his possession a handsome lap robe, for which an owner is wanted at the Armory.

—Thomas Delen fell from his dray, on North Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed. One of the wheels of the vehicle passed over his chest, crushing it in. The body was taken to No. 43 Bissell street, his late residence, where an inquest will be held to-day.

—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was observed in a coal shed on the corner of Chicago avenue and Market street. Some person had thrown a lot of hot ashes on the coal, which ignited the wood. Being burning brightly, Patterson and Barbour extinguished the fire, before over a bushel of the coal had become useless for burning purposes.

—Two inebriated individuals, named Frank Godfrey and Florence Krafkee, indulged in opprobrious epithets on Saturday evening, and Godfrey completely silenced his competitor by stabbing him in the back. The wound is not dangerous. The affray occurred in the rear of No. 764 Indiana avenue. Both arrests were made.

—The alarm from Box No. 345, at half past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by fire in the packing-house of William Davis, Nos. 282 and 284 Milwaukee avenue. Several hams, which were smoking, fell into the fire on the floor of the engine house, and a large blaze resulted. About $150 worth of hams were destroyed, and the smoke house was somewhat damaged. There is $10,000 insurance on the building and its contents.

—The *American Register* (Paris) of Saturday, March 30, notes the following Chicagoans abroad: Paris, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dawson, John Allen and bride; Florence, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. and Miss N. Clark; Mme. W. Hubbard, F. Ingersoll; Manchester, Mr. Vail; Munich, Mr. Blackwin and daughter; Rome, Edmund Goodwin; Geneva, Mrs. John B. Carrington, Miss E. A. Carrington, Miss May Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hilchcock, Miss Hilchcock, Miss Mina Hilchcock, Miss Amy Jr., J. F. Asay; Rome, E. G. Asay and wife; Florence, J. B. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Palmer, Miss Schaler, Mrs. H. H. Kinzie, Miss F. Skinner, Miss S. P. Skinner; Genoa, Mr. Crawley and family.

PINE-NEEDLES.

Spring in Maine—A Fishing Village—The Lumbermen.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BUCKSPORT, Me., April 13.

Do you care for a pine-needle or two? Can the breath of the cedars reach you there on your lake-shore? Or are you so shocked and smothered still with the ashes of October that the murmuring pines and the hemlocks are of small moment?

Can any good thing come out of Maine? Verily, nothing good or bad has come out or in by water-carriage, at least, these many weeks.

Two weeks ago, the river-steamers lay silly and helpless where the March frosts fastened them. In "the Narrows," the tides and river-current had piled the ice fifteen feet thick. We slipped in sleighs over ridgy drifts, and had our faces, and ears, and fingers frozen. We shivered o'nights, and watched the sun swing northward with a hopeless sense that there was a mistake somewhere. We no longer lighted the lamp in the middle of the afternoon, but Fourth of July looked mythical and visionary, and as far off as Paradise.

But it came at last. One day there was a blue glimpse of water through the ice. The fissure widened every hour, and did not close again at night. It was our first tangible token that there were to be any more Junes. And yesterday the sea-fogs pitched their tents to landward. The lone mist-wreathes swirled up the river-valley and shut out the nearest hills. There was a rush of running waters down the slopes; the tides swung up and down and carried out great fragments of ice. Then, at noon, the wind shifted to the southward; the gray, wet veil rose and fell, and trailed back and forth against the sky, and the rain came down, soft, and heavy, and warm. And, in the midst of it, a robin came and tilted on the topmost twig of the white birch on the bank, and sang, and sang, as if green leaves were a reality, and arbutus blooms an actual presence. Before night, the coasting schooners, a half-dozen of them, were shooting up the river. You see, the winter is over.

But to write that in mid-April as a new conviction! Last year, days and days ago, we had our hands full of fragrant out-of-door growths,—hyacinths and yellow jessamines, and the white lilies of the long tides where the river lies flat, yellow sands, the silver-wash of almost tropic seas.

I suppose the experience is common enough in this State, with its harbor-hollowed coast. But, to inland birth and breeding, there is a curious mixture of shore and sea, as if most things had suffered a partial sea-change. We are fifty miles from the ocean. Our little river—with one of those liquid Indian names, all water-music—is only a tributary of the Penobscot. But tides rise and fall, and at the bars a moment's ripple that make pretentions in the way of passage. The hemlock-cones drop on decks that have blistered in Mediterranean sunshine. Lading that must be among strange foreign faces, and with Southern expletives, comes out in the shadow of these Northern mountains, among Yankee physiognomies, and nasal, incisive speech.

"Fishin' in summer, most anything in winter,"—that is the way the masculine population defines its position. Nine-tenths of the men have been "to sea." Each of them on the longer foreign voyages. Captains are not men of mark. You buy your tape and pins of one, another sells you potatoes. The sailor-unburn is common enough on the faces you meet in the street. Only two or three days ago, one told me his bit of experience. He was knocked off the bowsprit in a gale, and hung by the ropes an endless time before he could be rescued, while the black water swallowed him up at every plunge. "I thought of home and the folks here, and took a fresh hold." He had the New England reticence of expression; he had not been trained to graceful paths; he did not think it so much heavier worth the telling that he was the chance of a thousand other men; but it was his share of the chances of the deep, and I was interested in learning, and so he told it, with no thought of being a hero. You see that sort of thing gives a piquancy to life, missed a little in our commonplace land-days.

We are not so far that the sea does not come to our doors. "Knocked over-board in a gale;" "duty capsized while they were hauling trash;" "frozen to death in Grand Bank"—the stories are common enough, and grow little thing, with the baby-lisp still in her speech, goes "on deck" when she climbs the stairs, and into the "after cabin" to meals, and talks of "When I was in Lisbon, and" When Mamma and I went up the Straits," as though Lisbon and the Mediterranean were just under the hirches or below the terrace.

The lumbermen have been coming down from their camps for weeks. The smell of the woods has passed upon their garments. There is an aromatic betrayal of their late residence, as you pass them on the street or on the narrow wood-roads. They are clad in red flannel and ancient garments, and great feet coverings of some kind of yellow leather and wood; and they are uncouth and loud-voiced, and "swear strange oaths." But, when you look at them and see that hardly one in ten can show a whole hand, or has not in some way suffered in his hard, exposed life, a pitiful sort of admiration grows up in your soul. Maine Yankees are undeniably the most Yankee sort; but there is a fragment of Mrs. Browning's that comes home to the case:

> "By seed of wax in the snow and rain
> Grown strong, and brave by freedom pain."

Valhalla is no such wonder, and Thor thunders with more absence of comprehension.

To-day there is a great jibbing among the coasters, loaded with wood for the kilns down the river. All those long piles,—sorts and cords of solid wood, hauled from the mill-forests, with the sap still in their bonds, to be burned in the making of bricks! It looks an incomprehensible waste to eyes used to prairie economies. Will the supply never give out?

And over us is a crystal sky,—sunlight keen and clear,—a wonderful sweep of hills for a horizon,—great floods of the "home-wind, the Northwest-wind Kosmyddin," rushing down on us. It is spring here, at last; and, if the voice of the turtle is not heard in the land, it is because the discriminating beast is not going to set itself on log while the ice lies eighteen inches thick under the three inches of surface-mud. C. G. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Philadelphia City Fathers are endeavoring to digest a bill of $1,000 for "suppers for Councils and Finance Committees."

—The Philadelphia *Evening City Item* now calls itself the *All Day City Item*.

—A doll on exhibition at the Homœopathic Fair in New York is valued at $1,000. She has three or four trunks filled with clothing and jewelry.

—The Pittsburgh Water Commissioners have become possessed of about 100 acres on Brilliant and Harrison Hill, costing $75,000. The Commission need still further a site for the Croft's Hill reservoir; but that matter has been postponed for the present.

—By judicial decisions in Virginia, the war, in the eye of the law, continued during the whole period from the 17th of April, 1861, to the 20th of January, 1870, when the State was readmitted to the Union.

—Mr. Levy, a blind Englishman, asserts that he can not only tell when he is opposite a solid body, but "can discriminate whether it is tall or short, slender or bulky." If a fence he can tell whether it is open like a board or a rail fence, or closed; whether it is of stone or wood, or a close hedge. Another blind man could tell when thick clouds obscured the horizon. Mr. Levy calls this "facial perception," as covering his face with a thick veil entirely obscures objects from this sensational discernment.

—Marshfield, Mo., is agitated at the obstinacy displayed by a murderer named Waller, who is to be hung next month. He won't see a clergyman, sings "Shoo Fly," "Captain Jinks," and other popular songs, and, when his family visit him, stands on his head, turns handsprings, and declares that he is the happiest man in all Missouri. He only wants one thing—to be let out long enough to kill George Francis Train.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The receipts at the Homœopathic Hospital Fair in Boston for the first week exceeded $33,000.

—The Madison, Wis., lakes opened on Saturday, and are now nearly clear of ice. This is the latest opening since 1864.

—William Sinnett, a banker of Girard, Ill., who is alleged to have absconded last September with $17,000 belonging to depositors, was brought back yesterday from California by Deputy Sheriff Cook, of San Diego County, Cal.

DIED.

HADLEY—April 21, of consumption, Mrs. Sarah A. Hadley, wife of Mr. S. Hadley, aged 60 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 215 Walnut-st., on Tuesday, April 23, at 2:45 a. m.

Burlington papers please copy.

CARPENTER—April 21, Gracie Isabel, only daughter of D. J. and M. A. Carpenter.

Elmira, N. Y., Monday, Aurora, Mich., and Albia, Iowa, papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special Conclave of CHICAGO COMMANDERY, No. 1, at Masonic Temple, on Monday, April 22, at 7:30 o'clock, for work on K. T. Order. By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

MILLINERY.

OUR NEW STORE.

GAGE BROTHERS & CO.

Will be pleased to see their customers and the Trade at their new premises,

227 & 229 Wabash-av.,

On and after

Monday, April 22, '72.

We have the LARGEST BUILDING devoted to our line of business in the UNITED STATES. Also, the LARGEST STOCK, and sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Orders Carefully Filled.

INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

THE

LYCOMING

Fire Insurance Co,

OF MUNCY, PENN.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1872, $6,730,000.

Over $800 000 Losses paid since June 10, 1871, including Chicago Losses, which have been paid in full.

[Extract from "The Herald."]

"The vital question is, what is the insurance worth when the loss comes. The record of the Lycoming in this respect is beyond reproach. During the thirty one years of its honorable career, it has never failed to pay an honest loss in full."

Desirable risks written in the North, South and West Divisions, at fair rates.

TREADWAY & JEWELL,

AGENTS.

75 South Canal-st., N. W. cor. Madison, and No. 4 Board of Trade Building.

GROCERIES.

ROCKWOOD BROS.,

NORTH SIDE

TEA AND GROCERY HOUSE.

We would inform our friends and the public that we will open this week at 379 NORTH CLARK-ST., a Tea and Grocery House, where will be found goods equal to our former stock in quality, and larger in quantity, as we handle our Teas, Coffees, and Spices in connection with the wholesale house of POSTER & ROCKWOOD.

CROCKERY, Etc.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD,

Importers and Jobbers of

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE, &C., &C.,

70 W. Washington-st.,

CHICAGO,

Have in stock, and to arrive, the following goods, which they offer to the Trade at bottom figures:

Maddocks & Sons' Thin White Granite "Pearl."

John Edwards' Semi-Porcelain "Havre."

T. & R. Boote's "Classic" and "Plain Mocha."

Edward Clarke & Co.'s "Atlantic."

Wood, Sons & Co.'s "St. Denis."

Edward Pierson's "Crystal" and Moore Bros'. "Gothic," all of the best plain shapes White Granite.

Wedgwood & Co.'s Unrivalled Common Ware.

J. Fernival's Fancy Toilet Ware.

Haviland and other best makes of Gold Band and Plain White China; Meriden Cutlery Co.'s; Lamson & Goodnow's; Beaver Falls and English Table Cutlery; Chas. Parker's celebrated German Silver Spoons; Reed & Barton's and Rogers' A. 1 Plated Goods; superior quality of Britannia Teapots; Ladles, Castor Frames, Tea and Table Spoons, &c., &c.; Fancy Decorated Tea, Dinner and Chamber Sets; Japanned Trays and Waiters; Cut and Engraved Bar and Table Ware; best make of Flint and Crystal Table Glassware; Lamps, Chandeliers, Brackets, Burners, and Chimneys, all styles; Fine Mirrors, consisting of Pier, Mantel, and ordinary styles of Frame; also, Imitation Walnut, Solid Walnut, and Imitation Rosewood and Gilt Framed Looking Glasses; Common Tumblers, Jelly Tumblers; Jars of all the leading makes, including "Mason," "Mason Improved," "Queen," "Hero," "Gem," "Pearl," and other styles; best makes of Rockingham and Yellow Ware, &c., &c.

The most complete stock of goods in our line in the West. The Lowest Prices, and the facilities of executing orders with despatch.

Our stock was all bought or contracted for before the late heavy advance. We are therefore prepared to offer special inducements to Cash Buyers.

The Trade are respectfully requested to call, when in our city, and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Letter Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD.

FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG,

Fashionable

FURNITURE,

[Late 208 Randolph-st.,]

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash av. and 22d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THE BANKING OFFICE OF THE

International Mut. Trust Co.,

Will be removed on MONDAY, APRIL 22, to

133 LaSalle-st.,

Near Madison (Boone Block).

S. S. GREENTHAL, President.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.

IRON FOUNDRY, now in complete running order; doing a good business; capacity, ten tons per day. Will be sold at a bargain, if taken at once.

FORD MANFG. Co., 30 W. Washington-st.

READY MADE DWELLINGS,

Cheap for Cash, May be Obtained Before the 1st of May,

Corner North Clark and Erie-sts.

FINANCIAL.

Merchants', Fireman's.

Adjusted Policies in the above Companies bought

By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,

103 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago real estate, on three to five years' time, at 9 per cent.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL,

128 West Washington-st.

Merchants' Ins. Co., Chicago.

Cleveland Ins. Co., Cleveland.

Cash paid for adjusted claims in the above Companies, by

BUTLER & CO., 127 West Madison-st.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

324

West Madison-st.,

Will have their semi-annual opening of Spring and Summer Styles on Tuesday, April 23.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

Dry Goods,

Wholesale,

21 and 23 South Canal-st., and 20 to 26 West Washington-st.

Retail,

318 and 320 West Madison-st., corner Aberdeen-st.

Will receive daily, during the season, new and choice Dress Fabrics and Fancy Goods.

Have a large stock of American Cottons and Woollens bought previous to the advance.

CLOTHING.

1872. WHOLESALE. 1872.

SPRING TRADE.

We are now permanently located in the five-story Stores,

247 & 249 Monroe-st.,

CHICAGO,

Where we are prepared to offer to the trade, on our usual terms, the largest and best stock of

CLOTHING

AND

Furnishing Goods

That we ever manufactured.

HENRY W. KING & CO.

STOVES.

Rathbone's Stoves

Are favorably known all over the United States, and no better can be manufactured. Among their most popular patterns are the

FEARLESS

Cooking Stove, for Coal or Wood, with or without low Oven Reservoir.

Good Cheap Stoves

In large variety, at their wholesale salesrooms,

30 & 32 South Canal-st.

J. F. RATHBONE & CO.

Retailed by prominent dealers in the city and country.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH,

PAPERHANGINGS

At FACTORY PRICES.

State & 12th-sts.

TO RENT.

Exchange Building,

CORNER

Clark and Washington-sts.

OFFICES, STORES,

AND LARGE HALL

TO RENT.

STORES TO RENT.

Five Stores, with basements, in the GRUND BLOCK, on State-st., near Twentieth. Also, Stores 800 and 802, next to Burlington Crossing, on State-st.

Inquire of owner, 1023 Wabash-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

TO RENT.

Three stores and basements, northeast corner of Kinzie and Dearborn-sts., 22x100 o.th. Possession May 1.

DOCK PROPERTY.

A very desirable piece of dock property, adjoining Alton Railroad, 200 feet front, docked and dredged for as deep a harbor as desired. Rent $6 a foot first year. Inquire of HUGH HARER, 16 South Canal-st.

DOCK PROPERTY TO RENT

In New Lumber district. 200 feet dock front by 344 feet deep, on Sanganee's Canal, near Twenty-second-st., for $2,400 per annum and ordinary taxes. Railroad track into and street planked. Apply to E. G. MASON, 222 Wabash-av.

Dock to Rent.

On South Branch, Westside, near Washington-st., location central, and if desired, will erect building to suit tenant. J. D. HARVEY, 204 Wabash-av.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

Corner Eldridge-court and State-st., 58 to 90 rooms. Arranged to suit tenant. Possession in June.

BLISS & BRADLEY, 234 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT.

Two second, third, and fourth Stories of NEW BIRDLE FROST BUILDING,

NO. 136 STATE STREET

Three doors south of Madison.

W. H. PATTERSON, 136 West Madison-st.

THE SUBURBAN MAIL.

The Suburban Mail.

The first number of a handsome eight-page weekly paper, to be called

The Suburban Mail,

Will be issued from the office of THE EVENING MAIL, Saturday, April 27. It will be chiefly devoted to the interests of the suburban towns about Chicago. A limited number of advertisements will be received.

THE EVENING MAIL CO.

CARPETS.

WANTED!!

Every one to call and see us at our New Store,

136 Twenty-second-st.

We shall be prepared Monday, April 22, to offer all who may favor us with a call, a choice selection of Carpets, Mattings, Mats, Oil Cloths, Bedding, etc.

Our stock will contain all the latest and best designs. Our work shall be done promptly and well, and our prices as low as any House in Chicago. For the accommodation of customers, we shall keep open until 9 p. m.

DRAKE & WETHERELL,

136 Twenty-second-st.

CROCKERY.

At Retail.

BURLEY & TYRRELL

274, 276 & 278 Wabash-av.,

CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.,

Have fully resumed business, and are now opening a complete stock of

FRENCH CHINA,

Crockery, Glassware,

FINE TABLE CUTLERY,

Silver-Plated Goods, etc.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.

Elegant Residence Property on and adjacent to

Ashland-av.

The most desirable MANUFACTURING and DOCK PROPERTY in the city, having track connections with all the railroads entering the city. Also a great variety of business and residence property on and adjacent to BLUE ISLAND-AV., TWELFTH, and TWENTY-SECOND-STS. All on easy terms to parties desiring to improve.

S. J. WALKER,

No. 183 West Washington-st.

For Sale or Rent,

The WASHINGTONIAN HOME property, 1049-1051 180 feet, corner Mad

CUBA.

The Commerce of the American Indies.

Steam-Shipping in Our Tropics—Railroad Enterprises.

Chances for Wealth There—What American Citizens Are Doing.

Sketches of Big People—The Sugar Cultivation—Spanish Diplomacy with Us.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, April 5.

The wealth of the tropical islands—of which Havana is the great mart and *entrepot*, ranking with Barcelona and Santander, the chief home-ports of Spain—has been made the subject of much writing, fighting, and dreaming. About one-half of all the available time of the Administration was expended upon Santo Domingo. The Spanish themselves use their ablest diplomacy, and much of their money, to buy our neutrality in the affairs of Cuba,—using for this purpose a lawyer intimately related with our Secretary of State.

SOME POINTS ABOUT CUBA.

The Cuban cities are far older than ours of the North. Baracoa dates back to 1512, Trinidad to 1514, Santiago to 1515, [illegible] to 1693. Sugar began to be cultivated and manufactured in 1595, coffee in 1748, and the yellow fever appeared here in 1761. The University of Havana goes back to 1738; the lottery began in 1812; Tacon's famous administration flourished about 1836. The Bank of Spain in Havana gets all its paper notes made in New York City. The finest railroad-cars on the Island have been built in New York and Paterson, for $6,000 apiece; they are far inferior to our commonest rolling-stock. American salesmen tell me that the Spanish and Cubans, with equal treachery, repudiate their obligations to foreigners, and the only redress is to go to the Captain-General, who is apt to make people behave,—in business at any rate. Newspapers are of comparatively recent institution in Havana, although as early as 1735 a printing press was authorized; and the first periodical, called *Gaceta de la Habana*, appeared at the close of our war of Independence. In the directory of the city, 99 large manufacturers of cigars are set down, and about 250 sugar planters who support mercantile offices. Several of the richest of these have been driven from their estates to the wild mountains of Eastern Cuba, or expatriated under the penalty of death, while the Spanish mercenaries enjoy their lands, and contribute to the destruction of the popular cause the revenue that they do not steal. Amongst the planters are several Marquises and other nobles, such as the Marquises of Villa Alba, Bejucal, Penalver, and Duquesne, the Counts Laqunilas, Lombillo, and O'Reilly, and the Countesses Romero, Reunion, and Gibacoa. Several of the great sugar-planters have been mere slave-traders, like Zuiueta and Santa Cruz de Oviedo.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF CUBA.

Twenty Governments keep Consuls at Havana,—amongst others, Chili, Denmark, Guatemala, Sweden, Switzerland, Mexico, and Austria. The agent of the Associated Press of New York is Adolph D. Straus, who has long resided in the West Indies, is said to have considerable influence with the Captain-General, and is assisted by Mr. Edward Forrest, formerly of Baltimore. The policy pursued toward the United States by the Spanish officials at Cuba is one of mingled suavity and dislike. The power of the country, and its dangerous proximity to the Cuban coasts, make every Captain-General afraid to hazard collision with an aroused American public sentiment, which can put more men in the field than any despotic nation of Europe. At the same time, it is known that our politics control our popular sympathies, and hence the Spanish authorities undoubtedly do pay, and have paid for many years, salaries to such Americans as can affect rulers and parties in America. What could have been shrewder, for example, than to employ as the Spanish lawyer of New York the firm of Mr. Sydney Webster, who is the son-in-law of our Secretary of State? Exceptional Americans are courteously treated by the Spanish rulers, and in some cases are subsidized with jobs and contracts. Over the whole Spanish population presides a dumb, vague fear that some day popular sympathy in the States will sweep down the policy of our parties and the timidity of our party-rulers, and make quick work with Castilian rule in Cuba. In one week, we could occupy Havana; in a month, all the large ports of the Island; and there would be an exodus of Spaniards of every trade as soon as the stars and stripes waved over the Moro.

THE CHIEF CITIES OF CUBA.

The railroads of Cuba are short and numerous, poorly stocked with American cars and engines; and but two roads pay any considerable profits. The next most frequented city on the Island, Matanzas, lies less than 50 miles from Havana, and is as large as New Haven or Troy. It was settled by emigrants from the Canary Islands, 280 years ago; and the name of the town means cattle-pen, or slaughter-pen. It has a superb harbor, a curious limestone cavern, and some fine tropical prospects in the vicinity. Matanzas has a social club, and theatre life, equal to Havana, with which it is connected by two railways.

Cardenas, called the American city, is also on the north coast, like Havana and Matanzas, about 100 miles by water from the former place. It was settled in John Quincy Adams' Administration, and contains 15,000 people. Next, eastward, is the town of Lagua la Grande, with 8,000 people, and San Juan Remedios, whose people, persecuted by pirates, founded Villa Clara in the interior, now with 11,000 people, 280 years ago. This place is 216 miles from Havana, and the last point eastward of the Havana railroad system, which extends to the west of Havana also 30 or 40 leagues, and puts into communication with that city Cienfuegos (11,000 people), founded by a Spanish *emigre* Colonel from Louisiana; Batabano, or old Havana; and, by steamer, Trinidad. After leaving Trinidad, and its 15,000 people, which is 370 miles from Havana, there are no railways eastward, except some destroyed and detached lines in the land of the insurgents, for the remaining 550 miles of Cuba. The fare from Trinidad to Santiago de Cuba, on the southern coast, is $40; distance above 400 miles, passing within view of the sea, the tallest peak of Targaino, 800 feet high, and the town of Manzanillo, with 6,000 people. Santiago de Cuba has 50,000 people, and the largest Cathedral in the Spanish West Indies; it is also the oldest town in Cuba, founded by Diego Velasquez in 1515, and hence started expeditions for the conquest of Yucatan, Mexico, and Florida. Velasquez is supposed to be buried here. Cortes was the first Mayor. The French and English have captured the city, and now the Spanish army uses it for a base of operations against the struggling Cubans of Cespedes. The copper mines of Cobre, in the vicinity, have been worked for 350 years; and the coffee-culture, established by French refugees from Santo Domingo, is near at hand, producing 62,500 pounds of coffee to every 264 acres.

Steamers proceed around the eastern cape of Cuba several times a month to Havana, stopping at Nuevitas, nominally founded by Columbus in 1492, whence, also, the Spaniards operate against the insurgents of the interior, and endeavor to keep up the 45 miles of rail hence to Puerto Principe, which contains nearly 50,000 people, and is the second or third city of the island.

Such is municipal Cuba. The other Spanish island, Porto Rico (which is 90 miles long by 33 wide, 600 miles east of Cuba, and contains 400,000 people), has one city, San Juan, of 30,000 people, and two others, Ponce and Mayaguez, of 10,000 each. Its blacks,—the free and the slave nearly equal,—make four-sixths of the inhabitants.

PLANTER-LIFE IN CUBA.

The richest sugar-planter in Cuba is by some said to be Barros, who has six factories, and an income of $4,000,000 per annum. Another planter, Pocy, has a representative plantation, called Los Scanas, two leagues from Havana, with 700 slaves; and there he dispenses, like the rest, profuse hospitality to strangers, so that two Hebrew Egyptians whom I met at Havana told me they had never encountered anything like it.

"We lived there two weeks, paying nothing, and every day two horses were brought up to the door, all saddled for us to ride to the field."

The Egyptians had been sent out by the Viceroy to study sugar-making, with a view to introduce it into Egypt. They were the most acute and intelligent men I saw at Havana. Several Americans, like Stewart of Philadelphia, and also many Englishmen, own slaves and estates on the Island.

The once celebrated beauty, Miss Bartlett, now the Widow Oviedo, has the great sugar estate of her late husband, and will receive its proceeds for some little time to come, although her husband's twenty or thirty natural children, and his collateral relatives have designs at law to get part of the property. She is popular in Havana, but can scarcely possess more sympathy than during the life of Oviedo, who was a barbarian and a tyrant, with negro blood in his veins, and yet he had been a slave-trader. After the celebrated "Diamond Wedding," Oviedo shut his wife jealously away, and, when he rode off to his estates to be absent a month or six weeks, she was sometimes refused permission to quit her apartments, and had to speak through the bars or from the balcony of the second story to tradesmen and others. She is still an interesting woman, tall and sprightly, about 35 years of age, and all she will be assured of getting out of the vaunted Oviedo estate will be, at best, a moderate fortune, in recompense for the flower of youth given to a Creole, and amiable and accomplished girlhood wasted upon this approach to a man. After the settlement of her estate, Madame Oviedo will return to the States.

Count out invalids, and the Americans in Cuba are, generally, engineers, mercantile drummers, and small adventurers. The sugar-plantations require, it is said, $250,000 each for mills, etc., and competent engineers. I saw a Mr. A. H. Taylor, of Chicago, who is paving the streets of Havana with Belgian block, and several men who furnish railway-supplies, ice, tiles, etc., from New York and Boston.

STEAMSHIP LINES IN THE TROPICS.

The steam commerce of the West Indies is very considerable, and we possess but a portion of it, and that declining. The founder of the Atlantic Mail Company,—the best we maintain,—was a fine old sea-Captain, Richard Adams, who died at Havana a few weeks ago, 70 years old. He has been more than forty years on the sea, and for thirty-five years running to Havana, where he was known to every officer, hackman, merchant, and foreigner, and, in his rough way, reciprocated their confidence and regard.

When the war at Charleston began, and the old man was driven off the trade between that point and Havana, he began to run from New York to Havana, and, losing $5,000 the first trip, was soon so fortunate as to build a second steamer, the Eagle, and finally a third, the Moro Castle. On this ship he bestowed all his art and affection, and, when he was dying of old age and tough service, at Havana, he raised his head and said,—the last of many inquiries in the same words, and the last words of all:

"Is the Moro in?"

SALARIES TO SHIP FOLKS.

The salaries paid to its ship officers by our Pacific Mail Company are said to be the best on the Atlantic, although now reduced below the former standard,—this Company having been compelled to pay a good deal of respectable blackmail to Webb and others, who imitated in a feeble way old Vanderbilt's principle of running a factious and designing opposition,—as in the case of Webb putting on half-a-dozen steamers and carrying people to California for less than the [illegible] of their board. The Pacific Mail pays its Senior Captains $4,000 a year in gold, others $3,600; while other American lines never pay more than $250 a month. It pays Chief Engineers $160 a month; other lines, $150. First officers, $100; others, $75. Pursers, $100; others, $80.

Steamers have driven the great packet lines off the Atlantic; and the Brazil trade in coffee, which once employed many vessels, has been brought down to a single regular line from Rio to Baltimore. Coffee by steamship commands $1.25 per sack from Rio to New York. Sugar from Havana to New York is carried by steam for a quarter of a cent a pound, or $5 a ton, while machinery is charged $15 a ton, and horses $60 a head. Street-cars and dummy-engines (of which several hundred have been carried) command, to Rio, $300 apiece in gold, and locomotive engines of 30 tons $600.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Allusion has been made above to the Panama Railroad Company. It sometimes passes over its line eighteen trains a day, and employs forty locomotives carrying coal for the use of British and American steam-vessels on the Pacific, and for cruisers-of-war of all nations—a dozen colliers sometimes lying off Aspinwall. Its machine-shops at Panama are used to repair its own private line of six steamers which ply up to the ports of Mexico,—some of them of 1,800 tons burthen, others blockade-runners. And thus the anomaly exists that a blockade-runner can fly the American flag, while a native-built vessel can never register. These vessels pick up freight for the Atlantic side, and run it over the Company's railway, charging for hides 60 cents apiece to New York, and giving the Pacific Mail only 20 cents of this. Rubber, cochineal, and Costa Rica coffee are some of its staples for transportation; and at one time the little railway kept a line of brigs on the Atlantic side to hunt up cargo for the Pacific.

To put down the Panama Railway is said to have cost the life of a man for every tie.

THE MEIGGS RAILWAY IN COSTA RICA.

This Company will meet, within eighteen months, a vigorous competitor in the new Costa Rica Railway, one of Meiggs' enterprises, who gave the contract over to his neighbor, Henry Meiggs Keith, and the road has been already graded for a considerable distance. At Port Lemos, its terminus on this side, a steamer built in England lies ready to connect it with Aspinwall, and the steamships there; and by this route will probably pass the coffee, rice, etc., now carried from Central America by the Panama Railroad.

As this enterprising American does not use Troy, Johnstown, or Lehigh iron, it is respectfully suggested to Carey, Elder, Kelley, and the school of Foo-foos, that they outlaw him from the face of society.

THE NEW MEXICAN RAILWAY.

A highly-important railway approaches completion between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, and it will be opened next December. The Mexican Government hold the franchise for it, but gave it no aid, and have refused to protect its paymasters with troops. It has been made by Crowley & Co.

Harry Meiggs is said to build his railways with the bonds of the Spanish-American Republics, putting them on the foreign markets, after the fashion of Fremont, Swepson, Littlefield, and others; and the English charge that he is loading down these feeble States with debt, and carrying his points by corrupting their Governments.

NEW BRITISH LINE FROM HAVANA TO NEW YORK.

The Atlantic Mail Company's success has prompted the formation of a new line, to be composed of three iron steamers, side-wheelers, 2,300 tons each, and to carry the English flag, though every dollar in them is American money, and they will be sailed by American officers. Two of them are daily expected at Havana. They cost but $150,000 apiece, although the Moro Castle, built of wood on the Protective plan, cost $380,000. The new vessels will carry 8,000 barrels of sugar and 150 passengers; they will make 16 knots an hour, and, leaving New York Thursday at 3 p. m., will arrive at Havana Monday a. m. Drane, Vanderwater, and Ross—rich men of Havana, machine importers and shipping men—are the owners of the new vessels. The ships have the new compound engines, which require little coal, comparatively; and the only disadvantage they will labor under, carrying the English flag, will be the necessity of insuring at the English Lloyds, and taking more sailors by 250 per cent than in American bottoms. Thus, "protection" employs fewer people than Free Trade.

The feeling amongst American sailors at Havana is loud and deep against Congress that thus, by the assassinating system of the Pig-Iron men, the apparition of our flag is nearly lost on the high seas.

"There goes the last line of American ships!" said a big second-officer, with a long oath. "It's cruel! The last thing, sure as Heaven! the Brazilian line will hoist the red cross and the Pacific Mail will have to run side by side with Englishmen from New York to China. It ain't England that is doing it. It is the United States! Why, sir, an English Captain can't run along our coast. You'll see them bucking at three miles and hour against the Gulf Stream, afraid of the Florida reefs. But we've got to carry their flag. We have made up our mind to do it. If we can't put our money where we like, and cover it with the stars and stripes, we'll go to a nation with some freedom and sense. The American navy to-day can't get native sailors to man its ships-of-war, and it don't deserve them."

THE MORO CASTLE

has a fine freight and passenger business, and sometimes clears $10,000 a trip. It costs $8,000 to pay the expenses of one round voyage. It carries most of the American horses shipped to Havana, which are charged the monstrous duty of $110 a head.

OUR COASTWISE STEAM SHIPPING.

Besides the Atlantic Mail, there is a line called Alexander's, which runs the City of Mexico, the City of Merida, and the Cleopatra, to Vera Cruz, *via* Havana.

There is a monthly steamer, the Tybee, running independently from New York to Santo Domingo; fare $100.

The Pacific Mail Company, still our greatest marine corporation, runs a semi-monthly line to Aspinwall, with three steamers, the Henry Chauncey, Rising Star, and Ocean Queen, each of 2,700 tons. The monthly steamer, leaving New York every 15th day of the month, stops at Jamaica, in consideration of a subsidy of $50,000 from that colony per annum. Fare to Kingston, $60; to Aspinwall, $90; to San Francisco, $150.

OUR BRAZIL MAIL STEAMERS.

The Brazil Steamship Company, subsidized with $150,000 from both the United States and Brazil, runs monthly to Rio, coaling at St. Thomas and Balina 12 hours and 18 hours respectively. The steamers are the North America, South America, and Merrimac. Fare to Rio, $225 gold; to the La Plata, $235; to St. Thomas, $100. The English, to bother this line, run a steamer to New York from Rio for £35 through fare, or $175 gold, and "dead-head" any person consigning coffee to them. The Americans keep all the trade that is good for anything, carrying about 25 through passengers, and picking up enough way travel to run into Rio with 100. They stop besides at Para and Pernambuco. They take from 10,000 to 15,000 sacks of coffee every voyage, but began with 500 sacks, each sack worth $20 in gold. For this Company, two new iron steamers are under construction at Glasgow, measuring 1,800 tons each, to run 15 miles an hour, along the coasts of the Brazilian Empire only, and fly the flag of King Pedro, because, under the patriotic system of commerce instituted by the Pig-Iron men, an American gentleman, though in a country supposed to be free, cannot hoist his flag over his own money, if a foreigner build the ship. There is a rumor that the whole American-Brazilian line would now sail with new and larger vessels, under the flag of Brazil, but for the hazard of losing the American half of the subsidy.

Fear not, Commodore Garrison! Put money in thy purse! Go to Washington! And be assured that the class of toll-takers who sail to Europe every summer under the British flag, for a carouse, to spend there the money derived from taxing their countrymen, will vote the same subsidy, however you sail.—If you "divide."

OUR GULF LINES.

We run small American lines from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans to Havana, and the above comprises all our own steam commerce to the West Indies.

Our coastwise lines Gulfward, comprehend six steamers to New Orleans from New York, paying poorly, viz.: Baker's weekly line, composed of the Western Metropolis, the United States, the Sherman, and the Sawyer; and Cromwell's fortnightly line, the Washington and the Cromwell. The time is seven days, and the fare $50. One other steamer runs to Fernandina, Florida. There are three steamship lines from New York to Savannah, and one to Charleston. The cities of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore also support lines to these points.

The traveller, comprehending any tour of business or pleasure to the tropics, will do well to preserve the above and the following notes, as we publish no ocean-marine guide-book, and fares are seldom advertised in the newspapers.

FOREIGNERS UNDER STEAM IN OUR TROPICS.

We are met in the West Indies, and at the Isthmus of Panama, by a number of foreign steamship lines.

Our leading rival is the Royal Mail Company, with six steamers, running twice a month from Southampton to St. Thomas, Kingston, and Aspinwall. It is encountered in turn by an English competition with six steamers, the West India & Pacific Navigation Company.

Then the Germans have two lines,—the North German Lloyd of Bremen, and the Hamburg & American Packet Company,—each with four steamers, running semi-monthly to St. Thomas, Aspinwall, Savanilla, Santa Martha, and Greytown.

The French Company General Transatlantique run four steamers monthly to St. Thomas, Martinique, and Aspinwall, and have also a line of two steamers from Havana to Vera Cruz.

The Spanish run a semi-monthly line between Havana, Porto Rico, and Cadiz, and an independent line to Barcelona; time, 25 days; fare, $200 and less.

At Panama, the two great lines, American and English, leave for the ports of the North and South Pacific. The Pacific Mail runs four steamers, the Montana, Alaska, Constitution, and Sacramento, averaging 2,700 tons each, every second ship connecting with a steamer to China. The Pacific Mail has surrendered its coastwise business to Holliday and others, who run weekly vessels along the coast of California from Mazatlan to Vancouver. Both the Pacific Mail and the English Pacific Steam Navigation Company have to pay 25 per cent on all freight passed over the Panama Railroad, and $25 a head for passengers. This audacious railway, not much longer than some of the horse-car roads of the United States (47 miles), gets above fifty cents in gold a mile, and runs at the rate of 8 miles an hour. International jealousy is still at variance even upon the name of the point of Aspinwall, which little roadstead and ferry-slip, the European nations persist in calling Colon (Columbus).

The English have encircled South America with continuous steam shipping. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company has six steamships from Panama to Valparaiso, and four from Valparaiso, by the Straits of Magellan, to Montevideo and Rio; thence a line by Lisbon to Southampton. The fare from New York to Callao is $180, gold. About 25 passengers generally leave Panama to go down the coast.

An English company undertook the foolish business of running direct from Panama to New Zealand, but soon gave it up.

I asked a steamship-man, well-informed on such matters, whether the subsidies granted to steamships by the South American States cost as much lobbying and expenditure as at Washington.

"About the same," he said; "but we have an American who is digging the grave of the English coastwise business in South America—Harry Meiggs. He is operating from Guatemala to Valparaiso, after the American fashion of *quid pro quo*, and he will have, if he lives long enough, a line under the Andes the whole length of the Pacific."

NOMENCLATURE OF FOREIGN SHIPS IN THE WEST INDIES.

By reference to the *Almanaque Mercantil*, of Havana, for 1872, I find that the Spanish mail steamers to Cadiz are named Isla de Cuba, Canarias, Mendez, Nunez, Guipuzcoa, Cornillas, Espana, Santander, Antonia Lopez, and Puerto Rico. The price of passage is $220 for the best accommodation, and the other saloons range from $200 to $160 and $75. These vessels connect with Herrera's line amongst the West Indies, called respectively Pajaro del Oceano, Barcelona, Aquila, Cataluna, Mactezuma, Pelayo, and Triunfo. These latter people, also, maintain a steamship line to Corunna, Santander, and other home Spanish ports, with two ships named Arana and Cifufuentes. The independent Spanish steamers between Barcelona and Havana are called the Maria, Castilla, and Argos. There is also a Spanish line between Liverpool and Havana, called the Jose, Rita, Gracia, Jorge, Juan, and Sofia. A Spanish line connects with these and others through the West Indies, called the Churruca, Gravina, El Cid, and El Pelayo. The French steamers between St. Nazaire and Vera Cruz are called Martinique, Guadaloupe, Florida, Louisiane, Panama, Nouveau Monde, France, Washington, Atlantique, and Ville de St. Nazaire. The fare on these vessels, either to Santander in Spain, or to France, is from $245 down to $80. The English steamships connecting at St. Thomas with the main line to Southampton, are called Corsica, Eider, and Tine. They charge from Havana to England $245; from Havana to Porto Rico, $50 and $30; to Vera Cruz, $40 and $25; and from Havana to Tampico, $45. The American line from New York to Havana and New Orleans is composed of the Bienville, De Soto, and Rapidan. The steamers which run from Havana to Cardenas and other Cuban ports are Spanish, named Comanditario and Gorrion. A Spanish steamer, called the Nuevo Almendarez, runs to the Caribbean Sea for the low price of $17. The coast-line vessels around Cuba bear such names as Veloz Cayero, Cantabaro, Cuba, Maisi, Clara, Bahia Honda, Villa Clara, Trinidad, Jagua, and so forth. To go from Batabano to the Isle of Pines—a favorite trip with invalids—costs $7.

FOOT-NOTE.

Perhaps nothing is more striking to a student of Spanish history than the brief time required to conquer America. It had taken the Portuguese 75 years to get around the Cape of Good Hope, and Spain 700 years to drive out the Moors. But, in little above thirty years, the Spanish adventurers overran all the New World. Columbus died less than twelve years after his discovery, two years subsequent to his patron, Isabella, who had seen him, yet only four years before, sent home in chains. It was not till 1498 that Columbus touched the mainland of the continent; the next year Vespucci made an establishment in Venezuela; in 1513, the Pacific was seen by Vasco Nunez; in 1511, Cuba was conquered; in 1517, Yucatan came in Spanish possession; Mexico City fell in 1521, and Honduras in 1524; in 1527, Peru was conquered; in 1516, the LaPlatte was entered; in 1535, Buenos Ayres was founded, and in 1538, Assumption; in 1512, Ponce de Leon pierced Florida; in 1536, Bogota was conquered; in 1535, the Mississippi was found, and then the colonizing power of Spain was exhausted. By the time of the death of Diego Columbus, son of the discoverer, and his successors, the whole drama was well nigh over. To-day it has not the dignity of a drama. Spanish America is a variety show.

GATH.

Grand Army of the Republic.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The election of officers for the Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, resulted in the choice of the following comrades:

H. Dilger, of Springfield, Department Commander.

Guy T. Gould, of Chicago, Senior Vice Department Commander.

Thomas G. Lawler, of Rockford, Junior Vice Department Commander.

Judge Fruman, of Ottawa, Judge Advocate.

A. S. Thornton, of Grafton, Chaplain.

The elected Council of Administration and Department Staff will be announced from Department Headquarters.

The Department is reported in a prosperous condition.

Comrades H. Dilger and G. T. Gould, will be delegates to the National Convention to be held May 8, at Cleveland, O.

Two Inquiries.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Can you tell whether the evil of overcrowding our omnibuses and street-cars is to be obviated this summer? This is a matter in which there should be a reform at once. Our public conveyances are crowded almost to suffocation at frequent intervals. Also, is the Burnt District to be sprinkled this season.

AN INDIGNANT CITIZEN.

CHICAGO, April 19.

Carcasses of Dead Animals.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Whose duty is it to remove the decaying carcasses of dead animals? I notice, on a vacant lot on South Green street, near Madison, two dead, rotting dogs, the stench from which is equal to that emanating from a New York tenement house. On the opposite side of the street is a case of small-pox, which is not to be wondered at.

CHICAGO, April 20. S. G.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 20.

CARGOES—The market to-day was dull, and prices were almost nominal. Shingles and lath were firm, at $3.12½ for the former, and $3.50 for the latter. At the close, one cargo of slabs was left over. We note the sale of the cargo schr L. McDonald, from Manistee, hold full, [illegible] scantling and joist, at $17.00; deck load of timber, mostly 22 to 32 ft. long, at $22.00. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade was active and quotations were firm. We revise our list, as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@53.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@38.00
A stock boards	[illegible]
B stock boards	[illegible]
Common boards	19.00@20.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	18.00@19.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@27.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	15.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]
Lath	4.00@4.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.25
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	[illegible]
Ash (dry)	[illegible]
Whitewood (dry)	[illegible]
Black walnut (clear)	[illegible]
Hickory	[illegible]
Cherry	[illegible]

ON TRACK.

The demand was moderately active at previous rates:

A or Star shingles	$3.12½@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Letter from David A. Wells.

With Some Testimony from Mr. Boutwell.

To the Editor of the Nation:

SIR: The continued and large reductions of the national indebtedness constitute, as is well known, one of the main arguments on which the Administration of General Grant relies for obtaining the present as well as the future support of the people; and how adroitly, moreover, the facts of such reduction are being used for the purpose of creating political capital, the following extract from one of the leading organs of the Administration strikingly illustrates:

> The amount of the principal of the public debt paid from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st December, 1848, was $290,919,826.12. The amount paid from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1872, according to the report of Mr. Boutwell, of the principal of the public debt is $299,649,762.63, only $258,748.29 *less* than was paid by the Government, of the principal of the public debt, in *fifty-four years* after its organization. Where, in all history, is there such another fact! And with what conscious pride can any American point to this fact in the Administration of President Grant! About $300,000,000 of debt paid in three years!

Now, as the above statement is founded on an entire misconception of the facts of our recent financial history, and is therefore being used,—in a majority of instances doubtless unintentionally,—as a means of deceiving the people, we think the time has come when the real truth should be plainly stated, and a clear, straightforward answer given to the question above propounded, namely: Where, in all history, is there another such a fact as "the payment of $300,000,000 of indebtedness in three years?"

To do this, it is necessary to go back in time for a period of about four years, and recall to mind that the circumstance, above all others, out of which the Democratic party attempted to make capital against the Republicans in the Presidential campaign of 1868, was the enormous expenditures of the three years immediately succeeding the termination of the war. The fact that such expenditures had been made could not be denied. The evidence stood forth in bold relief in every report emanating from the Treasury; but the charge that they were reckless, unnecessary, and discreditable was fully met and answered by Mr. Boutwell, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, July 21, 1868; by Edward Atkinson, Esq., in a speech before the Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, Sept. 9, 1868; and by the then Special Commissioner of the Revenue, in a number of documents published and extensively circulated by the National Republican Committee. In all of these the proof, obtained by analyzing a large mass of Treasury statistics, though necessarily somewhat circumstantial, was nevertheless entirely conclusive, that the expenditures in question were legitimate and necessary, that the money had not been wasted, and that the debts and liabilities of the Government at the close of the war were very greatly in excess of the figures which actually appeared upon the books of the Treasury. The speech of Mr. Boutwell above referred to is so remarkable, and, owing to the present position of its author, so significant in its bearings upon what is now sought to be made a political issue, that we quote entire its most important passage—remarking at the same time, for the benefit of those interested, that the speech in full may be found in the *Congressional Globe*, 1867-8, Part V., pp. 4298-4299. He says:

> I wish to call the attention of the House to a fact deduced by careful examination of statistics obtained from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department, showing that during the last three years we have, with our resources and the revenues of this country, secured a large diminution of the public debt. I confess that, after the careful examination I had made, I felt compelled to review it, and see whether there was not some mistake in the premises or in the calculation, so astonishing is the evidence thus furnished of the ability of the people of the country to liquidate the public debt. From the 1st day of April, 1865, to the 1st of January, 1868, two years and nine months, we have paid out of the public Treasury $1,582,000,000 of money. Upon a careful analysis of the expenditures of the Government during these two years and nine months, I find that the expenses of a peace establishment, excluding interest, pensions, and bounties, upon the basis of the year 1866 and 1867, when the expenses of the Government were $70,000,000 more than they are to be the present year, amounted to $482,000,000; showing that we have paid over and above those expenses $1,000,000,000. On the 1st day of April, 1865, the public debt, liquidated and ascertained, was $2,366,000,000, and the $1,000,000,000 which we paid between the 1st of April, 1865, and the 1st of January, 1868, would have been added to the public debt as a proper expense of the war, if we had not, out of the Treasury, from day to day, liquidated it. In the face of this great fact, that, in two years and nine months, by extraordinary taxation and extraordinary efforts to be sure, we paid $1,000,000,000 of the public debt, are we to assume that hereafter the people of this country are not annually to make considerable payments of the public debt of the country? *Almost one-third of the entire public debt of the country has been paid in two years and nine months*, and I am not willing to stand on the assumption that we shall not make large payments in each year hereafter.

But the record of this financial experience of the Government from 1865 to 1868 does not stop here. The evidence adduced by Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Atkinson, and the Special Commissioner of the Revenue was, as has been already stated, in a great degree circumstantial and indirect. It was made up from an examination and comparison of the general reports and statistics of the Treasury, and lacked that full faith and credit which could only be imparted by the official certificate of the department itself, through its chief representative the Secretary. Accordingly, in November, 1868, after the issue of the Presidential election had been established, and the matter under consideration had ceased to form a topic of political debate or popular interest, Secretary McCulloch, with a view of ascertaining the exact facts, and of leaving a true historical record of the transactions of his fiscal administration, ordered a most careful and official investigation; and in December, 1868, in connection with his annual report, presented the following statement, which no one has ever contravened, or ever can pretend to contravene. His figures were as follows:

> On the 1st of April, 1865, when the war had practically terminated, the acknowledged debt was $2,366,955,077.
>
> From April 1, 1865, to June 1, 1868, the total receipts of the Treasury from all sources of revenue were $1,662,176,003.80.
>
> For the purpose of ascertaining how much of these receipts—mainly from taxes—were applied to the payment of debts—exclusive of interest and pensions—created by the war, the Secretary officially applied to the War and Navy Departments, and asked: "How much of your respective disbursements since the close of the war has been in payment of debts properly chargeable to the expenses of the war?" and received the following answer: By the War Department, $595,431,125; by the Navy Department, $35,000,000. "These figures show that the money expended by the War and Navy Departments, between the 1st day of April, 1865, and the 1st day of November, 1868, on claims justly chargeable to the expenses of the war, amounted to $630,431,125. To which should be added amount advanced to Pacific roads, $42,199,000; amount paid for Alaska, $7,200,000; total, $679,825,125." After giving these figures the Secretary continues:
>
> It is thus shown that, within a period of three years and seven months, $630,431,125 were paid on debts which were actually due at the close of the war and for bounties, which, like the pay of the army, were a part of the expenses of the war. Adding the amount thus paid to the debt exhibited by the books of the Treasury on the 1st day of April, 1865, it appears that the debt of the United States at that time was $2,997,386,202, and that the actual reduction (since) has been $470,256,650; and but for the advances to the Pacific Roads, and the amount paid for Alaska, would have been $519,650,650.—*Report Secretary of the Treasury, Dec. 1868, pp. 19, 21.*

It is simply fair to say that the discrepancy between the conclusions of Mr. Boutwell in his speech of July 21, 1868, and the exact figures of Secretary McCulloch, finds an explanation in great part in the circumstance that the former (Mr. Boutwell) included the interest and pensions in his estimate of the aggregate of payments, and the latter (Secretary McCulloch) did not. If we add the aggregate of these two items, from April 1, 1865, to Nov. 1, 1868, about $500,000,000, to the aggregate of the war debt paid ($630,431,125), the total expenditure for the period of three years and seven months specified was $1,185,431,125. In view of these facts, what becomes of the claim so continually put forth in the public press, and so ostentatiously embodied in the resolutions of political conventions, that the Administration of General Grant is especially entitled to the confidence and support of the country for its course in reference to the reduction of the public debt; and that its experience in respect to this matter is without a parallel in history. The figures and testimony above given demonstrate beyond a question that all such claims and averments are simply untrue; and it would further seem to stand to reason, that if the fact of having paid $299,649,762 of debt in the three years from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1872, constitute a special debt of gratitude from the people to the existing Administration, the measure of gratitude due to Andrew Johnson's Administration, which actually reduced the national debt in three years and seven months by the sum of at least $470,236,000, ought to be on the same principle at least double.

If, however, it be said that the Johnson Administration had more to pay with than the Grant Administration, and therefore was able for such reason to make a better showing, the answer simply is, that both Administrations have had exactly what Congress permitted them to have, and each of them has used its surplus in paying the debt in the same manner. Or if it be said that taxation has been reduced to a greater extent under the Grant Administration than under that of Johnson, the averment is simply untrue; inasmuch as by far the greater proportion of the reductions of the war taxes made since 1865 was the result of legislation before Grant assumed office.

But this whole record of paying the public debt, regarded as a standard whereby the merits or demerits of any Administration are to be measured or estimated, is a mere piece of political chicanery, which, if subjected to the most superficial analysis, will fail to deceive any one. Congress, which enacts the laws regulating and fixing the taxes, is the impelling or determining power; the Revenue Assessors and Collectors are the machinery by which the power is applied; the taxes are the "grist" or product of such force and machinery, and the Secretary of the Treasury is the chief miller or recipient. Of the whole amount of "grist," Congress first determines what part shall be used to keep the mill in motion,—*i. e.*, run the Government; and over the application (disbursement) of this, the powers of every Administration are exceedingly guarded and limited. Of the disposition of the surplus product if there be any, three courses, and three only, are left open for any Executive, or its fiscal representative, the Secretary of the Treasury; he may steal it, or allow others to do so; he may hoard it in the vaults of the Treasury; or he may use it in the liquidation of the State's indebtedness. To compliment a President or a Secretary of the Treasury for adopting any other course than the latter is, therefore, simply equivalent to saying that they are neither fools nor knaves, and that they have adopted the only method consistent with the possession of common honesty and common sense. In short, the enormous and historically unparalleled reduction of the national debt which took place during the period embraced from April, 1865, to March, 1869, and the smaller but continuous payments that have since been effected, have, when analyzed, but this one meaning and significance: they measure and prove the enormous taxes to which the people have been willing to be subjected. Yours, truly,

DAVID A. WELLS.

APRIL 15, 1872.

—The Chinese *carte de visite* is a curiosity. It consists of a huge sheet of bright scarlet paper, with the owner's name inscribed in large letters—the bigger the more exquisite. For extra grand occasions this card is folded ten times, the name is written in the right hand lower corner with a humiliating prefix like "your very stupid brother," "your unworthy friend who bows his head and pays his respects," etc., etc., the words "your stupid," taking the place of our "yours respectfully." It is etiquette to return these cards to the visitors, it being presumable that their expense is too great for general distribution.

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Will exhibit to-day the finest line of

New Dress Goods

opened this season, in all the latest and most desirable Shades and Tints imported, and in the greatest variety of fabrics, from low-priced goods at 20 and 25 cts. on the centre tables, up to the richest fabrics.

The latest Shades in Pim's Irish Poplins. New Spring Cretonnes, Cashmeres, Mohairs and Costume Poplins in a variety of the following new Shades: Tea Rose, Apricot, Choco, Ecru, etc.

Elegant assortment new Percales, Batistes, Cambrics, French and English Prints, Dolly Vardens, etc.

Undeniably the cheapest Japanese Silks in this country, and unsurpassed assortment.

Special inducements on

Black Silks,

in the richest and finest makes of "Bonnet," "Ponson," "Jaubert," and others.

Can save customers 50 cts. to $1 a yard on these goods.

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From New York.		From New York.	
Russia	April 24	Celebria	April [illegible]
Cuba	May 1	Algeria	[illegible]
Scotia	May [illegible]	Batavia	May [illegible]

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30, currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP	Thursday, April 25, 7 a. m.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, April 27, 9 a. m.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Thursday, May 2, 2 p. m.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, May 4, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Thursday, May 9, 7 a. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, May 11, 8 a. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued at lowest rates. For further information apply at the Company's office, JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or

FRANCIS C. BROWN, 80 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships, Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and [illegible]. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 15 West Madison-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY!

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50 and 100 yard spools, and one ounce and one-fourth ounce for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market, superior in smoothness and strength. All letters warranted full size and full length. BUTTON-HOLE TWIST ON 10 YARD SPOOLS. For sale everywhere at retail, and at wholesale by the manufacturers.

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CORNELL'S PATENT IRON FRONTS

COSTS 50 PER CENT LESS Than any others. Can be put up complete in 5 weeks from date of order. One now going up at 335 Wabash-av. Call and see it. ALBAN C. STIMERS, Sup't at Chicago.

169 WABASH-AV.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 23, 1872.

The Annual Meeting

of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 28th day of March instant, and will re-open on the morning of the 2d day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

ASTHMA! A CURE SPEEDILY EFFECTED. In order to place UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with Asthma, the price has been reduced to 50 cents a box. By mail, 75 cents. Trial packages free. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by FULLER & FULLER, and all Druggists.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!

Nobody should be without a bottle of

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since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious stomach bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, P. O. Box 1029. 78 Liberty-st., New York.

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Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 76 South Canal-st.

PEW RENTING,

Third Presbyterian Church.

The annual renting of Pews in the Third Presbyterian Church (Rev. A. E. Kittredge), will take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 22, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

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Republic Ins. Certificates.

Parties desiring to buy or sell, call and see me. Will pay the highest market price. R. D. STILES, 821 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS.

We shall open our Madison-st. Retail Department Wednesday, April 24.

Our business at State and Twentieth-sts. will be continued as heretofore.

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Have fully resumed business and offer to all classes of buyers full stocks of

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OSAGE HEDGE, first class, packed, 10,000, [illegible].
POTATOES, Early Rose; bushel, $2; barrel, $4.
CHERRY, Early Richmond, first class, dozen, $3; 100, $22.
PEACH, first class trees and assortment, 100, $12.50.
PEAR, Std. Bartlett, &c.; best 1 year, 3—4 feet dozen, $3.50.
CUTTINGS, Concord, Grape, and Willows, 1,000, $1.
MAPLE, SOFT, 1,000 6—12 inches, $1; 12—18 inches $1.50.
MAPLE, SOFT, 100 first class, $10; 1,000, $80.
EVERGREENS, Fruit Trees, Seeds, Bedding Plants, Fruit and Flower Plates. General assortment. Please call or send 10c. for Catalogues.

F. K. PHOENIX. Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p m	8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:10 p m	*[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‡ 7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. ‡ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*6:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	‡*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*6:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:20 p m	‡7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*6:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:20 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:20 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southeast cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*6:40 a m	*8:40 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*†6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	9:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:35 p m	9:55 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m
Peru Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:45 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†9:00 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*8:00 a m
Mail	†5:30 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

†Sundays excepted. *Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*2:30 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*2:20 p m
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*9:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Pacific Night Express	‡ 9:00 p m	‡7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:30 a m	*1:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p m	*4:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 9:25 a m	*[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:00 a m	*8:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	‡ 8:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Cairo Express	‡ 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Keokuk Passenger	* 8:15 p m	*[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a m	*[illegible]
do do do	* [illegible]	*[illegible]
do do do	*12:10 p m	*[illegible]
do do do	* [illegible]	*[illegible]
do do do	* [illegible]	*[illegible]
do do do	* [illegible]	*[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. §On Saturdays this train will leave at [illegible] p. m. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be confidentially consulted personally or by mail free of charge. His Medical Treatise for ladies and gentlemen sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.

E. H. CHANDLER, the largest Newspaper Advertising Agency in Chicago. Advertisements received for any newspaper published on the continent, at their lowest cash rates. 40 South Canal-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West; receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Offices, 404 Wabash-av., and 16 South Canal-st.

Aluminum Sheathing and Carpet Paper.

J. E. LAWRENCE & CO., 380 East Lake-st.

Architects.

HENRY L. GAY, Room 5 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, Rice Building, Dearborn-st.
MERIAM & STREET, 34 South Canal-st.
A. L. ROBB, 374 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
S. V. SHIPMAN & CO., 177 W. Washington-st.
BOOS & WILCOX, 32 South Canal-st.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 204 East Washington-st.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 468 State-st.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.

F. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 244 State-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington-st.

Agricultural Implements.

ATWATER & CO., 173 E. Randolph-st. old stand.
WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 38 West Lake-st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers) 302 E. Lake.

Bags and Wrapping Paper.

GEO. E. NOYES & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake.

Banks.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 134 West Twelfth-st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 151 LaSalle.
[illegible] & HARDIN, 20 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wabash av.; also, BRANCH corner Canal and Washington-sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 200 W. Rand & 493 Wab.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress-st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 62 West Washington-st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—87 W. Mad.

Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.

WM. POTTLE, 748 W. Lake-st.

Bedding.

A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison-st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.

HALLOCK & WHEELER, 21 West Randolph-st.
E. B. PRESTON (Agt. Hoyt's Belting), 23 S. Canal-st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.

Belting Manufacturers.

MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph-st.

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.

JOHN ATWATER, [illegible]
[illegible]
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 13 W. Rand
CRANDALL, [illegible] Jefferson-st.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash av.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 103 to 107 Canal
J. M. W. JONES, 83 S. Canal-st and 100 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, [illegible] East Randolph-st.
STYLES & [illegible], S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 126 Canal & 531 Wabash av.
JOHN R. WALSH & CO., [illegible]
JOHN McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison-st.
[illegible]

Booksellers and Stationers.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 269 Wabash av.
EMERSON & STOTT, 229 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 731 and 733 State-st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 7 & 9 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 24 W. Randolph.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).

P. KELLER, 546 Wabash av.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State-st.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 234 Mich. av. cor Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 89 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
GREENSFELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO., Mich. av. & Congress
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 253 and 255 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 250 Michigan av.
NORTH, BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash-av.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 224 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
[illegible], KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. [illegible]
H. D. WELLS & CO., 175 to 181 East Madison-st.
WINWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, [illegible] Mich. av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.

W. L. HUBBARD, 236 East Washington-st.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 481 Wabash av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.

Z. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton-st.

Brass Founders.

WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st.

Building Felt.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 250 E. Monroe.

Builders in Iron.

CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 72 Dearborn-st.

Brushes.

GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 200 West Madison-st.

Canned Goods.

CHARLES W. GRAY, 203 West Washington-st.

Carriages.

COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.

Cabinet Hardware.

J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal-st.

Cement.

UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 74 Market, cor Wash.

Cigars (Wholesale).

R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River-st.

Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.

J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av. cor Jackson-st.

Clocks.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 287 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 59 West Washington.

Clothing (Retail).

C. C. COLLINS (Boys), 728 Wabash av.
MARLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison-st.
P. M. PLATT, 339 State-st, cor Harrison.

Clothing (Wholesale).

CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams-st.
HENRY W. KING & CO., 347 and 349 Monroe-st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 485 State

Clothiers (Wholesale).

LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 176 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st
H. A. KOHN & BRO., 181 and 183 Michigan-av.

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.

BIDDLE & [illegible]
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor Market and Wash.

Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.

CROCKER & COOK, 239 South LaSalle-st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River-st.

Commissioner of Deeds.

PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 5 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

DOW, QUICK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
WALTER TALBOT & CO., 97 West Madison.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington-st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO., (grain) 219 E. Randolph-st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 24 and 26 Canal-st.
[illegible]
[illegible]
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market-st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.

GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.

Confectionery.

C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth-sts.

Confectionery (Wholesale).

M. E. PAGE & CO., [illegible]

Cotton and Woolen Manf'rs Supplies.

ENOS BROWN & CO., 38 South Canal-st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, [illegible] State-st., Room 3.
[illegible]
J. C. HALL & CO., [illegible]
JOHNSON & [illegible], 144 and 146 Michigan av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 30 E. Madison-st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe-st. and Michigan-av
PITKIN & BROOKS, [illegible] Michigan-av.

Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).

WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 200 W. Lake-st.

Cutlery (Wholesale).

HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Coal and Coke.

MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.

Dentists.

J. B. BELL, 42 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe-st.
E. HONSINGER, [illegible] Park av.
E. NOYES, 126 West Washington-st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 553 Wabash av., cor. 13th.
A. S. REBER, 580 Wabash av.
J. F. THOMPSON, 348 West Washington-st.

Dental Depot.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison-st.

Druggists (Retail).

BLISS & SHARP, 164 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, State-st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 524 Wabash av.

Druggists (Wholesale).

E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, [illegible] State-st.
TOLMAN & KING, 87 West Lake-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 13th

Druggists' Sundries and Notions.

BLISS, [illegible]
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 238 Michigan-av.

Druggists' Glassware.

STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).

RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, 133 & 134 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 200 and 202 E. Madison.
D. W. & A. [illegible] KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., 519 State-st.

Dry Goods (Commission).

SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 31 East Washington-st.

Dyers and Scourers.

COOK & McLAIN, 263 State-st., and 98 W. Madison-st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 158 Illinois-st. & 264 W. Madison-st.

Electrotypers.

A. ZEESE & CO., 17 North Jefferson-st.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.

S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.

Engravers on Wood.

BOND & CHANDLER, 119 West Washington-st.

Farm Wagons.

PETER SCHUTTLER, 45 West Monroe-st.

Foundry.

STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217, 219 S. Clinton

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.

MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth-st.

Furniture.

A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington-st.
COLBY & WIRTS, 281 Michigan-av. cor. Eldridge-ct
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan-av
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark-st.

Furniture Manufacturer.

BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.

Gas Companies.

ILLS. PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 242 East Madison-st

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.

GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 135 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR. & CO., 239 Mich. av (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 390 to 396 Wabash av.

Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)

DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 51 and 61 W. Washington-st
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 236 Michigan-av.

Gold Pens and Pencils.

AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 128 West Washington-st.

Grocers (Wholesale).

BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 280 Michigan-av.
G. W. CHURCH & CO., [illegible] Pook court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Pook court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
J. R. DUNHAM & CO., 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 State-st.
[illegible] Washington, succ's to Durand Bros & Powers & Durands, Powers & Mead.
[illegible]
FARRINGTON [illegible], 273 Michigan av.
GRAY BROS. [illegible], 125 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & [illegible], River-st.
HARMON [illegible], River st.
[illegible] 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, [illegible] State-st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, [illegible] cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 22 South Canal-st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, [illegible] Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

Grocers (Retail).

STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av and 22d-st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).

MANDARIN TEA WAREHOUSE, [illegible] W. Randolph-st.

Grain and Provisions.

D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.

Guns and Sporting Goods.

E. E. EATON, 794 State-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 129 West Randolph-st.

Gun Powder.

"DU PONT'S" GUN POWDER, 240 Michigan av.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).

WM. BLAIR & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hair Goods.

M. GLASSBROOK, 165 22d st. and 264 W. Madison-st.

Hardware (Wholesale).

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 21 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, [illegible]
HUNT & LOCKETT, [illegible]
LARABEE & NORTH, [illegible]
MAXWELL, ALLING & CO., [illegible]
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 321 and 323 State-st.
HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE, 20 & 22 W. Washington.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Retail).

BISHOP & BARNES, 66 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), [illegible] State
MACOMBER, [illegible] Wabash av., and 79 W. Madison.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

AMES, SHERMAN & [illegible]
EDDY, HARVEY & CO., [illegible]
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, [illegible] Mad., nr. Market
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., [illegible] Washington-st.
FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., [illegible]

Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.

CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 40 South Canal-st.

Hoisting Machines.

J. W. REEDY, [illegible] Illinois-st.

Homeopathic Pharmacy.

HALSEY BROS., 140 State-st.

Insurance (Fire).

C. W. BARRETT & CO., 469 Wabash av. and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, 21 West Madison-st.
NORTH MISSOURI [illegible] 121 W. Wash. st.

Insurance (Life).

CHARTER OAK, [illegible] West Washington-st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, [illegible]
[illegible]
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, [illegible]
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, [illegible]
NEW ENGLAND MUT. [illegible]
PROTECTION LIFE, 123 West Madison-st.
SECURITY LIFE, 876 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.

M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph-st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Clinton st.

Iron Manufacturers.

THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).

COGSWELL & CO., 308 West Madison-st.
WM. E. CLAPP & BRO., 60 West Washington.
GILES, [illegible] Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and [illegible]
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 220 Michigan av.
GOODRICH & DERBY, 207 West Madison-st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison-st.
C. C. MORSE, 229 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. State-av. and 23d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 405 State and 37 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 495 State-st.
A. H. MILLER, 470 Wabash av.
E. F. NORRIS & CO., 465 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 58 W. Madison-st.
BODDEN & HAMILTON, [illegible] State, & 309 W. Madison
STARR & ALLEN, [illegible] Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 501 Wabash av.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).

BROWN & BOHNER, 209 Mich av., near Congress
CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 167 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton

Law Booksellers.

CALLAGHAN & CO., 535 Wabash av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 489 Wabash av.
E. B. MYERS, 393 Wabash av.

Lawyers and Adjusters.

E. ALEXANDER, JR., 43 Union Central Block.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal st., Room 13.
DENT & BLACK, [illegible] Boone Block.
PERRY, SPARLING & APPLETON, [illegible] Wab av.
[illegible] & JOHNSON, 107 Twenty-second-st.
HENRY WALLER, 120 West Washington-st.

Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.

C. G. WALLEN & SON, 22 South Canal st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.

P. B. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 35 and 37 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 277 and 279 [illegible]

Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.

J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.

Lime and Cement.

CHI. UNION LIME W'KS, F. E. Spooner, 71 Mark

Lithographing and Printing.

EZRA A. COOK & CO., 25 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 N. Jefferson

Livery and Sale Stables.

C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State-st.

Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).

C. COLTON & CO., 51 and 53 North Wells-st.

Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.

FRANK DOUGLAS, 35 South Canal-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 217 and 219 Wabash av.
HEILBRON BROS., 204 Michigan-av., near Jackson
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
[illegible], DALY & CO., 274, 276 & 278 Wabash-av.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.
H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL, Mich-av. near Jackson

Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.

JENKINSON & KEITZ, 287 State st.

Newspapers.

TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad.

Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.

JOHN DAVISON, west end of Lake-st bridge.

Organ Builders.

HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western-av

Oysters and Fish.

A. THOMAS & CO., 42 Eldridge-ct., rear 543 Wab. av.

Oils and Gasoline.

KENLEY & JENKINS, 276 South Water-st.

Paints.

ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & Co.), [illegible]
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 170 and 172 Randolph-st.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.

ARMSTRONG & CO., 384 State-st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 273 South Canal.

Paper Bag Manufacturers.

WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 327 Michigan av.

Paper Dealers.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines-st
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 244 and 246 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 37 South Jefferson-st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 57 So. Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 25 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 37 and 39 West Lake-st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 & 30 W. Washington.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.

[illegible]
F. E. RIGBY, 624 State-st.
D. T. WALKER, 365 Wabash av.

Paper Hangings and Bedding.

E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 554 Wabash av.

Pawnbroker.

LAUNDER'S Loan Office, s. e. cor. Wab.-av. & [illegible]
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 57 West Madison st.

Photographic Artist.

E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.

Physicians and Surgeons.

G. D. BEEBE, 803 Prairie-av.; A. G. BEEBE, 48 Park-av
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 288 State st.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.

J. BAUER, 690 to 696 Wabash av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 618 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 287 W. Mad st.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S, 681 Wabash av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 31 Sixteenth-st.
ROOT & CADY, 613 Michigan av.

Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.

A. B. MEEKER & CO., 376 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 66 Market, cor Washington

Platers in Nickel.

NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton-st.

Plumbers' Supplies.

W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph-st.

Printers, Job.

HORTON & LEONARD, 12 South Jefferson-st.
R. R. THOMPSON, [illegible] South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

Publishers.

GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 21 S. Carpenter

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.

H. W. AUSTIN & CO., [illegible] North Clinton-st.
W. & E. DOUGLAS, 87 West Madison-st. in alley.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.

CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av., cor. Adams.

Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.

J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 249 Lake-st.

Real Estate and Loan.

O. F. AVERY, 455 Michigan-av.
AYRES & [illegible], 341 Wabash av.
JOHN CULVER, 21 West Madison-st.
SAMUEL GEHR, [illegible]
[illegible]
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 282 S. Halsted st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st., Room 4.

Refrigerators.

J. HYDE FISHER, P. O. Box 370, Chicago, Ill.

Roofing Materials.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 250 E. Monroe.
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., [illegible]
S. E. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 27 N. Canal.

Saddlery Hardware.

BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph-st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 67 West Randolph-st.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).

DIEBOLD, NORRIS & CO., [illegible] State-st.
HERRING & CO., cor. Fourteenth and Indiana-av
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 55 West Madison-st.
MARVIN & CO., 5 South Canal-st.

Salt.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich.-av. [illegible]

Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.

G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 138 North Desplaines-st.

Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).

N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton-st.

Scales, Trucks, &c.

J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines-st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 154 Mich. av.

Sewing Machines.

AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 154 South Halsted st.
ELLIPTIC, 363 West Madison-st.
FLORENCE (Wm. H. Sharp & Co.), 399 Wabash av.
GROVER & BAKER, 30 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
MANHATTAN, 393 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 361 Wabash av.
WEED SEWING MACHINE CO., [illegible] Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (PARKER & WHEELER), [illegible] 353 West Madison. Branch Office, 162 22d st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 575 Wabash av.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.

BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.

Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.

CHARLES GLADDING, 24 South Market-st.

Seeds and Agricultural Implements.

JAS. F. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Lake st.
HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Harrison-st.
CHAS. JOHNSON, Jr., 52 W. Washington-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.

DUNHAM & HOIT, 20 Market-st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 204 S. Water, nr. Lake

Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods.

WILSON BROS., 250 Wab. av. and 65 W. Madison

Show Cases.

D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G, [illegible] Canal-st.

Shutter-Fastener.

FRANCE'S PATENT. Temporary Depot [illegible]

Silver-Plating and Bell Hanging.

D. A. FOOT, 96 and 97 East Harrison-st.
[illegible]
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. Wabash & Michigan-av.

Stencils and Seals.

C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison-st.

Stencil Cutters.

D. G. GARRETSON & DEBARRY, 349 E. Madison.

Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)

PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.

Stoneware, Glassware and Crockery.

R. ABBEY & CO., 270 and 288 South Canal-st.

Stoves (Wholesale).

S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan-av. and Washington
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal-st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 283 E. Lake.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 146 West Madison-st.

Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.

BLISS & BROWN, 94 South Canal-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house
A. R. LEAVENWORTH, 215 West Lake-st.

Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.

TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan-av.

Tags.

DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 25 West Lake st.

Tobacco Jobbers.

WALSH & [illegible], 273 South Clark-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

SCHWEITZER & BEER, 530 West Madison st.

Tailors.

S. F. COMSTOCK, 479 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 367 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 63 S. Halsted.
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab.-av. & 22d.

Transportation.

BLUE LINE (A. Wallingford), 61 Market st, Un. Bl.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 522 State-st.
H. W. IRELAND (Act Mont'l & Chi. Line), 79 Market

Trunk Manufacturers.

HASKELL & BRO., 479 Wabash av. and 68 S. Halsted
CHAS. T. WILT, 365 Wabash-av.
BECKER & [illegible], 297 and 299 South Clark-st.
VOGLES & GEUDTNER, 298 Mich.-av. [illegible]

Undertaker.

C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark-st., near Court House.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

Varnish Manufacturers.

BERRY BROS., 242 East Madison-st.

Vinegar.

MEYER & LANG, 173 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee-av.

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).

DEHAVEN & WALES, 64 LaSalle-st.
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 268 and 270 East Madison-st.
M. M. SMITH & BRO., 225 East Jackson-st.

Wire Cloth and Netting.

CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph-st.

Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).

WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, [illegible]

Wool and Grass Seeds.

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., 237 Michigan-av.

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.

NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 19 N. Jefferson

Window Glass.

WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO., [illegible] Wabash av.

Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.

BURKITT & SUTTON, 323 W. Madison-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve it.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses, Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. [illegible] superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 405 State-st., and 37 West Madison-st., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole Agents in [illegible] Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Geo. P. Roy & Bro., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. P. ROY. HENRY [illegible] ROY.

CHICAGO, April 18, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between [illegible] Shergold and E. W. Speck, and known as Shergold & Speck is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business to be continued by E. T. Shergold. E. W. SPECK.

Chicago, April 19, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

This is to certify that the copartnership heretofore existing between W. F. ATHERTON and [illegible] WEAVER, was dissolved on the 25th of March, [illegible] W. F. ATHERTON.

WASHINGTON.

CHICAGO RELIEF FUNDS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—R. T. Merrick, Chairman of the Chicago Relief Committee, has been endeavoring to raise the balance of the money voted for the relief of Chicago, $75,000, and Governor Cooke has expressed his willingness to advance the money and await action of the Commissioners of the sinking fund.

THE KANSAS SENATORS.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met and took up the case of the Kansas Senators to-day. Examination showed that the Committee had received no instructions, and had no power to call witnesses; no conclusion as to the method of proceeding was reached. It was agreed that the matter should go over until Tuesday, when a definite course will be agreed upon. Meantime a number of prominent citizens of Kansas are here, ready to give testimony if the Committee really undertakes to investigate the matter.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAUSES OF STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Executive Committee of the Convention of steamboatmen, now in session here, called on the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, in relation to the bill now before Congress making material modifications in the Steamboat law. Mr. Boutwell, being engaged in preparation for a short absence from the city, after a brief hearing referred the Committee to Judge Richardson, to whom they explained their views at length. The interesting and important feature of the interview was a statement concerning the frequency of steamboat accidents, loss of life, property, &c., by steam navigation, wherein it was asserted that fifteen years ago steamboats of the country carried 50 per cent more passengers, and fifteen per cent more freight than now, while the loss of life and property by accident was a great deal less than now. The material which went into the construction of steam machinery was then far superior in quality to that now used, and a greater degree of vigilance was exercised by engineers then than now. The reason for the relaxation of vigilance by engineers is the various automatic safety appliances patent and otherwise, now required by steamboat regulations to be attached to engines and boilers to prevent explosions, the effect of which tends to render engineers less watchful. It was also stated that there is a deterioration of 10 to 15 per cent in the quality of iron and other material going into the construction of steam machinery, particularly boilers, compared with that formerly used. Judge Richardson will hear the Committee further on Monday.

AN IMPEACHED JUDGE.

The House Committee on Judiciary, to-day examined several witnesses in regard to charges against Judge Delahay, District Judge for Kansas.

THE JAPS VISIT MOUNT VERNON.

Iwakura and twenty-eight others of the Japanese Embassy left on a Government vessel, this morning, for Mount Vernon, to visit the tomb of Washington.

APPOINTED.

John Jay Knox has been appointed Comptroller of the Currency.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Brownsville, Neb.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill to restore the waters of Bay Superior to their natural outlet at Superior City.

Mr. SCOTT moved to take up House bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend so as to repeal the duty on salt and coal.

At the expiration of the morning hour, unfinished business, viz.: the Texas Pacific Railroad bill—came up.

Mr. RAMSAY moved to lay it on the table for the purpose of taking up the Postal Code bill. Failed.

Amendments were adopted limiting the issue of construction bonds to $40,000 per mile, and authorizing the Company to include in the mortgage to secure their land bonds any land they may acquire by consolidation with other companies to whom land grants have been made, provided, however, that this act shall not be construed to revive or make any land grant whatever, and provided, further, that lands so acquired shall be subject to all obligations, limitations and conditions now existing by law, and that the [illegible] ... Committee ... Senate, and ... yeas, 17; nays ... Mr. [illegible] an amendment ... for the completion of the Atlantic & Pacific ... years, but after some discussion withdrew it.

Mr. HARLAN renewed it, and advocated it, but afterwards withdrew it.

The bill then passed.

Mr. SCOTT moved to take up the House bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. BLAIR called for the yeas and nays, which were taken, and resulted—yeas, 22; nays 7, no quorum voting.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent for absentees, and in about an hour the Sergeant-at-Arms returned, and reported that he had notified all absent Senators, and, as there was still no quorum, a motion was made to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in as many absentees as were required, along with those present, to form a quorum. The motion was ruled out of order, and then the Senate adjourned.

IOWA.

Proceedings in the Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, April 20.—In the Senate, a concurrent resolution was adopted providing that the Attorney-General should examine into all bonds and contracts entered into between the State of Iowa, and all parties in connection with the foundation of the new capitol building, including the commissioners under the laws of the thirtieth General Assembly, and to commence suit against said parties for damages sustained by the State for neglect of duty under said bonds and contract, if, in his opinion, such damages are recoverable. Bills were passed, to-day, making an appropriation of $9,600 for the improvement of the Iowa State Penitentiary; for the relief of John Garraghty, giving him $1,000 for services rendered in 1869; fixing the time for holding Courts in the Thirteenth Judicial District, and providing that the Judges might change the time therein fixed for holding such courts; attaching Webster County to the Eleventh Judicial District; providing for the publication and distribution of the Session Laws by the Secretary of State; to legalize the sale of certain school lands in Wayne County by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors; allowing the formation of independent school districts of territory in two counties; providing that lands used as roadbed for railroads shall not be assessed for taxation to the owners of adjoining lands; providing for the further collection of taxes by Township Collectors in certain cases; making appropriation for the payment of the expenses of the Fourteenth General Assembly; providing for the taxation of insurance companies; providing for the recording and acknowledgment of deeds in certain cases, and making valid deeds and instruments in writing; abolishing capital punishment and regulating pardons. This bill provides that pardons for capital crimes shall be granted only by the Legislature. A concurrent resolution was adopted which provides that the new Board of Capitol Commissioners shall have power to modify, or, with consent of the contractors, cancel the contract with Tuttle and Robertson for the remainder of the stone required for the completion of the foundation and cellar walls of the new Capitol building, upon such terms as the Board shall deem just, and for the best interests of the State, but that such contract shall not be modified or altered so as to release said contractors for any damages sustained by reason of the poor material heretofore furnished. The Senate concurred in the House amendments to a bill in relation to ditch drains and water-courses; also, in House amendments to a bill providing for the construction of an additional Penitentiary at Anamosa; also, in amendments to the bill legalizing the ordinances of the City of Waverly; also, in amendments to a concurrent resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish paper for the publication of a pamphlet for the Board of Immigration; also, in amendments to a bill apportioning the State into representative districts.

In the House, bills were passed, to-day, modifying the law in reference to stock running at large, so that the bill should not relate to partition fences, nor to the fencing of railroads; changing the time of holding meetings of School Boards from Saturday to Monday, in deference to the views of "Seventh Day" Baptists; dividing the State into representative districts, and declaring the ratio of representation; to allow the Census Board to exchange certain lots belonging to the State for the purpose of enlarging the Governor's Square, without expense to the State; authorizing the appointment of short-hand reporters by the Judges of District Courts, when in their judgment such appointment will facilitate the business of the Courts; to amend the law in relation to schools, enlarging the powers and duties of Directors, &c. The House Capital Punishment bill was returned from the Senate with an amendment providing that the Governor shall not grant a pardon to any person convicted of murder in the first degree, unless by request of the General Assembly. The amendment was concurred in, so the bill became a law.

Transfer Arrangements at Council Bluffs.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, April 20.—The Street Railroad Company of Council Bluffs are building a new line of tracks from the present line of road via the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Depot, the Union Pacific transfer grounds and the bridge to Omaha. The dummy engines ordered by Superintendent Sickles are for this company, and street cars will go through every half hour.

A man named Galvin, switchman at the Union Pacific transfer grounds here, was coupling cars at the depot, this afternoon, when a train passed over his leg, severing it from his body. He has a large family depending on his labor.

The transfer depot presents an unusual scene of activity. A town has already sprung up around it. The world's productions are to be seen transferred from line to line of the great routes centering here.

An eight feet vein of coal has been struck at Emerson, Mills County, and will be worked up.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Lowest barometer over Wisconsin will probably move eastwardly into Canada, preceded by diminishing pressure thence to the Atlantic. Brisk easterly to southerly winds are probable for Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario during the night, veering to northwesterly during to-night over the upper lakes, and on Sunday morning over the lower lakes. Cloudy weather, with probably rain, will prevail over the Middle and New England States on Sunday. Rising barometer and easterly winds will prevail north and west of the Ohio Valley, with clearing weather, and will extend eastward over the Western States during the day. Cautionary signals are ordered for Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

[illegible] April 20.—The North German Gazette, to-day, again deals with the [illegible] Daily Telegraph's alarming statement in regard to the relations of France and Germany, but takes occasion to remark that the last speech of Thiers, previous to the adjournment of the National Assembly, has produced an unpleasant feeling throughout Germany, and that the character of the French war budget dictates caution on the part of Germany. "It is evident," says the Gazette, "that Germany cannot permit France to hastily relinquish pledges she has made to Germany, and, consequently, the occupation of French territory by German troops will be longer than would be necessary if the relations between the two nations were more favorable."

The difficulties between masters and journeymen carpenters, in this city, has not been settled, and this morning the masters discharged their employes and closed their shops.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 20.—Additional papers bearing upon the Alabama claims, were presented in both Houses of Parliament last night. These papers consisted of the formal correspondence which had passed between the two Governments on the subject, and a note from Lord Tenterden to Mr. Bancroft Davis accompanying the British counter case.

The presentation of Lady Twiss at Court has been officially cancelled.

The prospectus of the American Atlantic Telegraph Company is issued. The Company proposes to [illegible] cable from Milford Haven, in Wales, to Rye Beach. [illegible] The rate for messages will be fixed at 1s 6d per word, with a charge in gross for address of 3s. The rate is about one third of the tariff of the present companies.

One hundred and fifteen emigrants sailed from Liverpool for Canada, Wednesday last, under the auspices of Miss Rye's project for the relief of the English poor by their colonization in the Dominion.

Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of President Grant, left Leamington for London, this morning. The railway station was decorated with British and American flags. A bouquet was presented to the young lady, who departed amidst cheers. A large crowd of people gathered to see her off. Miss Grant, after remaining in London for some days, will proceed to the Continent.

One of the walls of a building in course of erection in the town of Kirkaldy, Scotland, fell this morning, causing a deplorable loss of life. Nine masons, who were engaged at work upon the building, were suffocated.

CANADA.

HALIFAX, April 20.—Early this morning guns were heard and rockets seen [illegible] the mouth of the harbor, indicating that a steamer was ashore. A signal from [illegible] answer, showed her to be the steamer [illegible] from Liverpool. She had [illegible] shoals, and was in a [illegible] were sent to her [illegible]

FRANCE.

[illegible] The Archbishop of Paris and several other dignitaries of the Catholic clergy, having [illegible] promulgating the doctrine of Papal infallibility, a number of newspapers [illegible] their action illegal.

Mr. Washburne, United States Minister to France, [illegible] Paris with his family, and will be absent until the first of May.

SPAIN.

PARIS, April 20.—It is announced that Don Carlos will soon publish a manifesto protesting against the validity of late elections, on the ground that gross irregularities were committed at polling places. He will also forbid Carlists who were elected Deputies to the Cortes taking their seats in that body.

MADRID, April 20.—Don Carlos has already carried out his intention of issuing a manifesto protesting against the manner in which the recent election for members of the Cortes were conducted. [illegible] protest, which also abjures his partisans who were elected to the Cortes not to take their seats in that body, is now in circulation in this city.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 20.—An official telegram from Captain General Valmaseda, says the American Consul at Kingston is very actively at work protecting Melchor Aguero, leader of the Edgar Stewart expedition, on charge of having committed an act of piracy, and also against the Captain of the Edgar Stewart. The arms and ammunition of the Stewart are being discharged. The Spanish man-of-war Borja is anchored alongside the Stewart, with orders to prevent her leaving at any cost.

Another telegram says that the Edgar Stewart, after running along the northern and southern coasts of Cuba, was unable to land anything and put into Kingston, where, by agreement with the American and Spanish Consuls, she is detained.

CHINA.

LONDON, April 20.—A telegram from Hong Kong brings intelligence of a terrible marine disaster on the Chinese coast. The French steamer Awato came into collision with the steamer Rona, and the latter vessel was sunk. Sixty persons who were on board the Rona are missing, and it is believed that they have all been lost.

POLITICAL.

Liberal Republican Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—A meeting of the Liberal Republicans of this city was held to-day, Colonel McClure, who was called to the chair, said that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the Cincinnati Convention, which was a mass movement without being entangled with the usual political machinery, hence the necessity for this informal meeting.

General William B. Thomas wanted to know if he was in the right place. He was going to Cincinnati; but he could not participate in the movement if the call, as published, was binding on those who go. He was engaged on the work looking to the annihilation of the Republican party, and was opposed to any candidate nominated by the Philadelphia Convention, Grant, or any other man. When in Cincinnati, he proposed doing all he could to kill the Republican party. He and other gentlemen had organized the State Central Committee, and a call had been issued for the election of delegates to-day to the Cincinnati Convention.

Colonel McClure. Will these delegates be chosen as Republicans?

General Thomas. Yes.

Mr. Worrell. Will they vote for Republicans?

General Thomas. Our object is to defeat President Grant and any Republican nominee.

Colonel McClure said that only a man of loyalty and one faithful to the country should receive the nomination for President. This movement was in the lines of the Republican party. It was a movement by Republicans of necessity, but who do not mean to be bound by the government of party as it now stands. It is really a break from the management of party.

General Thomas said he had labored to build up the Republican party, but now he was free to say it was the most corrupt party on the face of the earth.

Mr. Sypher said the delegation would go unpledged. At Cincinnati, what is best to be done under the circumstances will be considered.

Colonel McClure said the English of the whole thing was rebellion and the bringing of it to the dignity of revolution. Five years ago there might have been a necessity for the exercise of military power in the South, but not now. The speaker differed with Grant on principle. The most dangerous thing the free institutions of the country had to meet was the policy of General Grant to carry the elections by the force of the bayonet. The South, to my mind, has been more desolated since the war than before it.

General Coke said that he would rather not be bound to support nominees outside of the Republican party.

Mr. Sypher moved that an Executive Committee of thirteen, of which Colonel McClure be Chairman, be appointed, to have general charge of the whole movement. Agreed to.

After some further remarks the meeting adjourned.

The Tennessee Liberal Republicans.

NASHVILLE, April 20.—The Committee of Liberal Republicans of Nashville and vicinity have appointed a strong delegation for that District to the Cincinnati National Republican Convention. Among the delegates are Jas. S. Fowler, late United States Senator; E. A. East, Chancellor; G. P. Thurston, late of General Thomas' staff; J. W. Laramore; Jno. Ruhm, late Secretary of the Republican State Convention. Large delegations from East and West Tennessee are expected. The Reunion and Reform Association of Nashville has appointed a delegation nearly as strong, of the best citizens, to the Reunion and Reform Mass Convention, May 1.

The Ambition of A. Johnson.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 20.—Andrew Johnson, in an interview with an East Tennessee politician, emphatically declared he would not be a candidate for the lower branch of Congress. He intimated a desire to go to the Senate.

Louisiana Democracy.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—The Democratic State Convention has adjourned to June 3d, and postponed the nomination of a State ticket until that time.

Supreme Lodge of Pythias.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in session here, have elected the following officers for two years: Supreme Venerable Patriarch, Samuel Read, New Jersey; Chancellor, Henry Clay Berry, Illinois; Vice Chancellor, S. S. Davis, New Hampshire; Recording and Corresponding Scribe, Clarence M. Barton, District of Columbia (re-elected); Banker, Wm. O. Porter, Pennsylvania (re-elected); Guide, Wm. B. Kennedy, Ohio; Inner Steward, Joseph D. Weeks, Iowa; Outer Steward, Chas. H. Hodgson, West Virginia.

The Lodge will adjourn sine die to-day.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HENRY CLEWS AND HIS MEETING.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The Grant meeting, at Cooper's Institute, Wednesday night, is now called "Henry Clews' meeting." Clews circulated the call, used the Post Office to distribute unstamped circulars, called the meeting to order, detailed twenty clerks in his bank to act as Secretaries, and, finally, provided a sumptuous banquet and brass band for the orators. This Mr. Clews is of the firm of Clews, Habicht & Co., London, for whom Grant withdrew Government deposits from Baring Brothers. This financial change was made through an understanding between Grant, Clews, and Secretary Robeson. The House of Baring Brothers was a powerful friend to the United States during the war, but Clews is considered by Grant to be capable of more valuable service at present, and his zeal, Wednesday night, will doubtless meet fresh rewards.

SICKLES AND THE WORLD.

John Graham, as counsel for General Daniel E. Sickles, has written a letter to the New York World, demanding a retraction and apology for certain offensive criticisms in that journal, on pain of a libel suit. The World publishes the letter, and Graham is requested to be more explicit as to what he demands. "We have repeatedly and deliberately," says the World, "called Sickles an acquitted murderer, a man who shot the alleged seducer of his wife and afterwards excited the loathing and disgust of gentlemen and men of honor by creeping back to the bed which he had killed another man for defiling. Cohabiting again with the dishonored wife whose shame he had published to the world and proved in a Court of Justice as a means of saving his neck from the gallows." The World intimates it has no retraction to make of these remarks, though propriety may have been exceeded by the epithets relating to something else.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened strong, the leading feature being Pacific Mail, which advanced to 69¾, on the passage by the Senate, at Albany, of the bill authorizing a reduction of the share capital to $10,000,000. The market this afternoon was duller and lower, closing heavy.

MONEY

opened easy at 5@7. The market was more active this afternoon, closing at 7 on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull and steady at 109@109¼ for prime 60 days' sterling.

strong through [illegible]

strong [illegible] Vanderbilt [illegible] leading only the [illegible] Central and Hudson. [illegible] and a good deal of Canton [illegible] preferred.

BREADSTUFFS.

[illegible] for flour was less active, and low grades [illegible]. Medium and family extras were quiet and unchanged. No. 2 and superfine were rather plenty and heavy. At the close there was rather more inquiry for grades for export. Wheat was in less active demand; spring tame and winter strong. The high prices asked checks business. At the close the market was strong but quiet for spring, but dull and steady for winter. The inquiry is chiefly for milling. Pork dull; market doubtful, but no lower.

[To the Associated Press.]

A HIGHLY-COLORED DISCUSSION.

NEW YORK, April 20.—In the Colored Methodist Episcopal Conference, to-day, an earnest discussion took place on the question of union with the white Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. J. C. Gilbert declared himself utterly opposed to such union. "The Methodists are like bees working in different hives, and if the whites thought they extracted their honey from the top flowers, it was no better than that extracted by the blacks. Rev. James A. Jones said the voices of colored Bishops and ministers would be lost in conference with white church oracles. Rev. Thomas James was opposed to union. Colored Methodists existed under a sort of proscription. It was still—"Nigger pew." The speaker said if Jesus Christ, with a black skin and woolly hair, came into the city and ascended the pulpit, white people would not go to see him. Bishop Clinton asked, in astonishment, "What! not go to see Jesus?" Rev. Mr. James answered: "No, sir! He would have to get whitewashed." Mr. James appealed to Zion Conference to take higher and holier ground, and stand on God's platform—freedom and equality for all men.

WHISKEY FRAUDS TO BE PROSECUTED.

It is said John Drew, from Washington, was yesterday sworn as special Assistant United States District Attorney, under instructions from Washington, and will turn his attention to the prosecution of whiskey and tobacco frauds.

THE TRIAL OF STOKES

for the murder of Fisk will begin as soon as one of the Supreme Court Judges is able to hold the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

MONEY FOR STREET CLEANING.

An application by Mr. Leverick for a mandamus to compel Comptroller Green to pay $32,000 for street cleaning was granted to-day.

GARVEY, THE PLASTERER.

It is reported that since the return of Garvey, the Ring plasterer, and his appearance as a witness in the case of Mayor Hall, a large number of persons formerly connected with the ring sent to him for bills of plastering done in former times and promptly paid them. It is said he collected more than a hundred thousand in this way. It is further said if the trial of Hall had proceeded the evidence of these bills would have been established by Garvey's testimony.

THE CONTENTS OF A COFFIN.

This morning a singular looking box, addressed to Superintendent Kelso, was landed from the steamer Manhattan, and, exciting the suspicions of customs officers, was opened, and found to contain a coffin, on the lid of which was a plate inscribed John C. Heenan, with a representation of the angel Gabriel. The coffin was opened and found to contain a lot of lace curtains, horse blankets, &c., and a smaller coffin filled with valuable bronze goods.

OSHKOSH.

Death of Hon. George Hyer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 20.—George Hyer, editor of the Oshkosh Times, one of the oldest editors in the State, died to-day. He had a severe illness in March, but was recovering, when a relapse set in and in a few hours he was dead. He was born in Franklin County, N. Y., July 16, 1819; served apprenticeship in the printing business with Preston King, in the office of the St. Lawrence Gazette, at Ogdensburgh, N. Y.; came to Milwaukee and entered the office of the Milwaukee Advertiser, with R. Richards, in 1836; soon after entered the office of the Madison Enquirer, with Josiah Noonan; was member of the First Constitutional Convention, State Senator in 1851, member of Assembly in 1863, and for several years, President of the Wisconsin Editorial Association. On his removal from Madison to Oshkosh, in 1867, he began the publication of the Oshkosh Times. The funeral will take place at Madison Monday afternoon. The remains leave here in the morning under escort of the Knights Templar.

FORT WAYNE.

Welcome of the New Catholic Bishop.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 20.—Rev. Joseph Dwenger, the newly-appointed Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Fort Wayne, reached this city at noon to-day. The depot grounds were crowded with members of his church and citizens, to welcome the distinguished divine, and he was escorted to his residence by a large procession, headed by a band of music, banners, and flowers. Crosses were borne at the head of the several societies. The Bishop was seated in an open carriage with Mayor Randall. To-morrow he preaches in the Cathedral.

A petition has been filed for an order dissolving the firm of Ewing, Smith & Co., and that a receiver be appointed. They are the heaviest tobacco dealers in this part of the State.

Telegraphic Brevities.

On the 8th inst. the ice was firm at Sault Ste Marie.

—The grape crop of California is damaged one-fifth or sixth by the late frosts. Peaches, figs, apricots, nectarines, and English walnuts are also badly damaged in some localities.

—The wife of Mr. S. N. Stockwell, of the Boston Journal, died of apoplexy on the 19th.

—Shocks of an earthquake were felt in Memphis, Tenn., at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The oscillations were north and south, and continued two minutes, creating considerable alarm.

—The Committee of Methodist clergymen at Baltimore will, in a few days, report a regular church indictment against Rev. Dr. Huston, accused of immoral conduct.

—The Italian Government is said to be opposed to the admission of the American claims for indirect damages.

—The Bostons beat the Harvards, yesterday, at base ball, 7 to 1.

—Fires are raging among the pines in South Jersey, near Centreton and Rosenhergen. Nearly a thousand acres of woodland have been swept by the flames, causing a loss estimated at $40,000.

What Becomes of the Newspapers on the Street Letter-Boxes?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: From my office-window, I have for some time noticed that the collector of letters does not take the newspapers from the top of the letter-box at the northeast corner of Canal and Madison streets. I have noticed the omission several times the last few weeks; and my judgment is, that he does not take the newspapers at any time. I suppose, in consequence, the boys obtain them at night, to secure the postage stamps.

I do not know why the collector does not take the newspapers; perhaps he has not room in his satchel; and, if he did, it would exclude the letters. But, whatever the cause, should there not be a remedy? When people, day after day, place their newspapers on the letter-box, duly stamped, are they not entitled to transmission? If not, cannot the Postmaster provide some way by which the confiding public can be accommodated? Some mode should assuredly be adopted by which newspapers can be collected and taken to the Post Office.

Will not our Postmaster see if this cannot be done?

X.

CHICAGO, April 20.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 20.

The tendency of affairs in the local money market during the past week has been toward stringency. Grain speculations, real estate speculations, building operations, and the payment of heavy indebtedness of merchants here to the East, have absorbed a great deal of ready money during the past week or two. But, if the grain now being held here were sent forward and turned into money, the market here would become comparatively easy.

The flow of currency from the West to New York has produced a very positive change in the condition of that market since a week ago, as may be seen by the favorable statement of the New York banks to-day. The change in the money market there has stimulated the prices of railway stocks, and the prospect is favorable for a further rise in prices during the coming week.

In the grain markets the efforts to advance prices have been successful only to a limited degree, while the prospects of the next wheat crop in all parts of the country, and particularly in California, are more favorable to a decline of prices than to their being sustained. The immense quantity of corn now going forward to market is also favorable to lower rather than higher prices.

Exchange was scarce and firm to-day at par@$1,000 premium. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at par.

Complying with the promise made at the inception of the Fidelity Safe Depository, its owner, Thomas B. Bryan, is now forming an association of well-known Chicago citizens, whose corporate receipts and contents will add the feature of entire responsibility to the rapidly growing business of that institution. The corporate title is to be the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company. Their vault accommodations are to be increased and perfected, additional ground being secured, extending to Couch place in the rear.

The following are the clearances of the Chicago banks for the week ending April 20, 1872:

Monday	$ [illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]

NEW YORK, April 20.—[illegible] Loans [illegible] Governments strong and higher [illegible] Bank statement favorable, and shows that [illegible] increase of $1,400,475 in [illegible] now hold $2,302,150 above 25 per cent required by law. [illegible] closed steady.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	114⅝	Coupons, '67	114⅝
Coupons, '62	114¼	Coupons, '68	114
Coupons, '64	114⅛	U. S. 10-40s	109
Coupons, '65	114⅜	New 5s	111
Coupons, new	113¼	Currency 6s	115

State bonds:

Missouri	96½	Old Virginias	55
Old Tennessees	67½	Old N. Carolinas	35
New Tennessees	67½	New N. Carolinas	20½
New Virginias	56		

Stocks closed:

Canton	95	St. Paul	62¾
W. U. Telegraph	75½	St. Paul preferred	79¾
Quicksilver	42	Wabash	75½
Adams Express	93½	Wabash preferred	89
Wells & Fargo Ex.	80	Fort Wayne	98
American Express	73	Terre Haute	[illegible]
United States Ex.	73½	Terre Haute pfd	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	69	Chicago & Alton	120
New York Central	109½	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. Central scrip	98½	Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]
Erie	69½	C., C. & C.	[illegible]
Erie preferred	82	C., B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem	125½	Lake Shore	96½
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Michigan Central	116	Illinois Central	135
Pittsburgh	92	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Northwestern	80	Cent Pacific bonds	102½
Northwestern pfd.	92	Union Pacific bonds	92¾
Rock Island	113½	D. L. & Western	109¾
New Jersey Cent.	111		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,602	5,530	4,567	5,435
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,020	25,375
Corn, bu	95,920	229,840	26,408	120,033
Oats, bu	22,260	25,090	21,369	47,321
Rye, bu	350	3,704	5,436	4,344
Barley, bu	1,900	1,670	17,782	5,083
Grass seed, lbs	69,481	20,140	40,838	21,500
Flax seed, lbs	[illegible]	1,210	[illegible]	----
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	34,100	[illegible]	2,000
Cured meats, lbs	190,290	164,260	351,200	439,310
Beef, brls	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	----
Pork, brls	89	14	11	----
Lard, lbs	132,380	148,260	169,910	5,750
Tallow, lbs	25,740	11,660	20,000	----
Butter, lbs	33,885	31,880	37,400	6,100
Dressed hogs, No.	13	3	[illegible]	----
Live hogs, No	7,269	3,211	5,939	2,945
Cattle, No	2,411	3,386	2,382	2,724
Sheep, No	1,566	1,190	1,267	1,135
Hides, lbs	111,040	149,805	148,188	19,750
Highwines, brls	214	370	278	310
Wool, lbs	105,790	44,698	47,000	9,920
Potatoes, bu	4,285	3,663	58	1,789
Lumber, m	725	874	1,088	2,802
Shingles, m	2,350	210	1,094	1,698
Lath, m	40	23	[illegible]	475
Salt, brls	310	3,512	1,057	1,311

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 1,313 bu wheat; 5,155 bu oats; 1,063 bu rye; 2,583 bu barley. Shipments by canal from March 28 to April 18 were: 22,224 bu wheat; 711,272 ft. lumber; 145,000 shingles; 15,600 lath; 234 brls salt.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 1 car wheat; 126 cars corn; 3 cars oats; 3 cars barley. Also, 5,600 bu No. 2 corn, by canal. Total (139 cars), 65,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port for the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	April 20, 1872.	April 13, 1872.	April 22, 1871.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	28,452	28,633	28,264
Wheat, bu	46,449	37,168	139,075
Corn, bu	598,826	381,750	809,247
Oats, bu	161,312	102,830	158,922
Rye, bu	2,684	3,944	17,413
Barley, bu	14,885	17,830	23,969
Dressed hogs, No	100	202	48
Live hogs, No	46,359	34,216	12,169
Cattle, No	16,646	11,094	15,035
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	27,347	22,024	25,517
Wheat, bu	142,965	71,523	453,070
Corn, bu	240,402	313,033	528,275
Oats, bu	147,129	177,236	259,458
Rye, bu	14,039	10,107	7,363
Barley, bu	50,864	38,768	21,399
Dressed hogs, No	....	....	....
Live hogs, No	34,095	29,020	11,627
Cattle, No	13,378	8,380	10,119

The leading produce markets were rather slow to-day, and easier, while the minor markets were firm. The shipping movement was quiet, owing to the lateness of the time at which navigation promises to open, and the more speculative traders seemed to have grown tired of operating in the absence of a movement towards consuming points.

In answer to several questions on the subject, we may note that the recent reduction on freights from the Upper Mississippi River towns to Chicago, recently reported in our columns, only applies to points north of McGregor, Iowa. The rate is 20c per 100 lbs on grain.

Some little excitement was exhibited on 'Change to-day among owners of grain now afloat in the harbor, by the report that one cargo of corn shows signs of being out of condition. Inasmuch as the heating in that case is believed to be traceable to gross carelessness in putting it on board while the hold contained ice and water, it is not probable that other cargoes are affected in the same way, as there are few men so careless as thus to mix grain and water for storage through a good part of the winter.

Highwines were quiet and a shade easier. There were free sellers at 83c early, but the market stiffened toward the close, owing to a firmer report from New York. Sales were 250 brls at 83c ₱ gallon.

Lake freights were quiet, and "dull but firm," as the report from New York so often reads. Rates are nominally unchanged, at 12c bid and 13c asked for corn by sail to Buffalo. Oswego rates on corn are quoted at 18c, and Ogdensburgh do at 20c. One vessel has recently been chartered for 4 trips to Buffalo, at 8c each on corn.

Provisions were rather slow and irregular. Mess pork was tame at about the average prices of yesterday, being lower than the closing quotations, in sympathy with dulness reported from New York. There were a few buyers for June delivery, as yesterday, but little other demand. Lard was a shade higher for short options, and lower for June, though reported strong in Liverpool.

Meats were not in so much demand as yesterday, but were strong, the stocks on sale being light. A great part of the meats now here has been bought for shipment; this is especially the case with short clear, but little of which is now on sale. The stock of short clear is 2,425,000 lbs, instead of 3,425,000 lbs, as reported a few days ago. It is worthy of note that our meats are now bringing higher prices than those offered in Cincinnati. The market closed stronger on everything but lard, at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $11.90@11.95; do seller May, $12.00; do seller June, $12.25@[illegible]; do seller July, $12.40; do seller August, $12.55@[illegible]. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.50; do seller May, $8.55; do seller June, [illegible]. Dry salted meats [illegible] for shoulders; [illegible] for short ribs; [illegible] for short clear. [illegible] higher than the above quotations [illegible] loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6½c. Sweet pickled hams, [illegible] according to weight. Bacon quoted at 6c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 7¾c for clear, and 11c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, [illegible]. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller May, at $11.95; 1,500 brls do seller June, at $12.30; 1,000 brls do at $12.27½ [illegible] lard at $8.55; 250 tcs do at $8.52½; [illegible] tcs lard, seller June at $8.70; 250 bu do at $8.67½; [illegible]; 500 pcs green shoulders at 5¼c; 100,000 lbs short ribs, seller May at 6¾c; [illegible]; 200,000 lbs short clear seller May at 6¾c; 1,000 pcs green hams at 8¾c; 140 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9¼c; 100 tcs do at 9¼c; 250 tcs do at 9c; 30 tcs do at 8¾c.

Flour was more active, though many orders were unfilled, owing to the scarcity of desirable shipping brands, and was again stronger. Spring winter extras were quoted at $9.00@10.50; spring extras at $6.50@7.75 for good to choice; spring superfines at $4.00@5.00; and rye flour at $4.00@4.25. Buckwheat flour is dull, and little better than nominal. Sales were reported to-day of 25 brls white winter extras at $10.50; 200 brls do at $9.25; 200 brls do on private terms; 150 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $7.75; 100 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls do (Odessa) at $7.12½; 300 brls do at $7.00; 200 brls do at $6.75; 600 brls do at $6.50; 350 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring superfines at $5.25; 40 brls rye flour on private terms. Total 2,350 brls. Also 40 tons bran at $17.50; 10 tons mixed do at $17.25; 20 tons feed at $18.50, all on track.

Wheat was slow, at an average decline of ½c per bu, the number of buyers being few. Liverpool was unchanged, but New York was quoted inactive and tame, and the weather here was fine, [illegible] though the offerings of property were not excessive. It was remarked that the present [illegible] of New York is past comprehension. The English buyers here cannot be influenced by reports of Western scarcity. The fact seems to be that they want but little more in Europe, and are content that the West shall now make her own quotations. Seller May opened at $1.28¼, declined to $1.27¾, improved to $1.28, fell back to $1.27¾, and closed at $1.27¾. Seller the month sold at $1.26@1.26½, closing at $1.26¼. Seller June sold at $1.29½@1.30. Other grades than No. 2 spring were nominal, at $1.33@1.34 for No. 1; $1.19@1.20 for No. 3, and $1.00@1.10 for rejected. Cash sales were made of 4,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.27; 11,200 bu do at $1.26½; 21,200 bu do at $1.26¼; 15,000 bu do at $1.26; 25,000 bu do at $1.26¼; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.20. Total, 87,600 bu.

Corn was tame, and averaged ½@¾c lower, though reported strong in New York. The receipts were larger, in proportion to the shipments, and the weather was fine, promising still larger receipts, so that the market was loaded down with offerings in the early part of the session. The trading, yesterday, was more largely for July than formerly, as orders to sell for that delivery were large. Seller May opened at 42½c, and declined to 42c at the close. Seller the month sold at 40¾@41c; seller May and June at 41¾@42¼c; seller June at 43@43½c; seller July at 44¼@44½c; and seller August at 45¼@45½c, all closing rather firm at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 55,000 bu No. 2 at 41c; 30,000 bu do at 40¾c; [illegible] bu do, fresh receipts, at 42c; 6,000 bu [illegible] on track at 41½c; 400 bu do at 41c; 800 bu do at 40½c; 1,600 bu do at 40½c; 400 bu rejected at 40c. Total, 87,000 bu.

Oats were dull and unchanged, about the only thing done being to supply the wants of local feed dealers. There was [illegible] inquiry for options. Seller May was quoted at 34@34½c, and seller June at 35c; cash sales were reported of 14,000 bu at 33½c; 7,200 bu at 33½c; 1,200 bu fresh at 33½c; 1,200 bu by sample at 33c. Total 23,600 bu.

Rye was strong at 3c advance, being scarce, and in good shipping demand, while it is thought that there is also a large short-interest here. What rye is here is held off the market, though our prices are above those in New York. But the South is bare, and bids fair to take all that can be spared from the Northwest, even if prices should exhibit a further material advance. Sales to-day were limited to 5,000 bu regular No. 2, at 72c; and 400 bu by sample at 75c. Rejected was nominal at 69@70c.

Barley was firm at yesterday's improvement, being freely paid for regular No. 2, with 1c [illegible] in special houses. There is a fair demand, both for local malting and for shipment to other points, under which [illegible] stocks are steadily decreasing [illegible]. Cash sales to-day [illegible] 1,600 bu No. 2 at 58c; 1,400 bu do at 57c; 400 bu do at 57c; 400 bu by sample at 72c. Total 6,600 bu.

The San Francisco Market Review says:

Crop prospects continue cheering, although the late wheat planting has not been so extensive as was promised some weeks since. The Los Angeles Star says: "The prospects of harvesting an extraordinary crop of wheat in this county the present year are exceedingly good. It is remarkably healthy and vigorous every where throughout the county, and in many localities it is already in bloom and will probably be ready for the sickle in the course of four or five weeks. It is estimated that at least double the acreage of land bearing wheat last year is under wheat cultivation at present." This is not what is called a grain-growing county, yet it shows its productiveness when favored with an average rain-fall. It is the land of the vine, olive, orange, and other tropical fruits, and whence we are yet to draw considerable supplies of almonds, figs, etc. In regard to the general condition of the State, the Sacramento Bee of the 9th inst. says: "The north winds of the past week, which were more than usually high and lasting, have, we learn, done but little, if any, damage to growing crops. The ground was so thoroughly wet, and the grains and grasses in most places covering it so completely, that there was sufficient power to resist these desiccating winds, or to prevent them from doing much harm. As yet there is nothing to indicate that the coming grain harvest will be less abundant than was anticipated. The orchards and vineyards make an excellent showing, save only the peach and apricot trees along the river's banks or in low grounds, which have been greatly wounded by a superabundance of moisture at their roots. The vineyards never looked thriftier or more prolific than now. The substantial business of the State is reviving. Laborers and mechanics are in demand. Work on the farm and in the city is being pushed. The long months in which enterprise languished have passed away, and there is much to be done, with courage and means to do it. The hope, the almost certainty, of a bountiful harvest is a solid basis for this new activity."

The exports for the past week have been as follows: Great Republic for China carried 1,518 brls flour, 100,000 feet lumber, 760 flasks quicksilver, etc., valued at $133,379; same for Japan had 748 brls flour, 201 ctls wheat, etc., valued at $121,413; Dunfillan for Liverpool had 29,105 ctls wheat, valued at $56,000. Sumatra for Hong Kong carried 4,210 brls flour, 80,000 feet lumber, etc., valued at $24,431. Vallejo for Valparaiso had 429,719 feet lumber, valued at $7,250.

The following exhibits the exports of breadstuffs from San Francisco for the first nine months of the harvest year, commencing July 1, 1871:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, centals.	Barley, centals.	Oats, cen'ls.
New York, etc.	40	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain	8,607	1,083,417	2	2
France	.....	34,986	.....	.....
China	119,833	6	154	1,308
Japan	6,290	84	1,916	1,017
Hawaiian Islands	4,411	209	122	2,899
Mexico	7,065	14	628	113
British Columbia	2,102	414	5,627	1,012
Australia	2,251	48	.....	.....
Central America	27,173	68	196	808
Panama	4,479	.....	21	211
Tahiti	5,488	1,096	1,317	.....
Manila	8,056	.....	.....	.....
Java	2,400	.....	.....	329
New Zealand	500	.....	.....	2
South America	200	.....	.....	219
Fiji Islands	25	.....	.....	.....
Singapore	1,250	.....	.....	.....
South Sea Islands	80	.....	.....	.....
Russian Pos., Asia	2,552	.....	.....	.....
Totals, 1872	202,802	1,120,291	9,982	7,420
Totals, 1871	170,579	3,517,545	133,984	11,921

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were quiet, and tended easier except on pork, though cash grain was relatively higher, owing to the fact that on all deliveries of winter grain, made after 3 o'clock to-day, another ½c must be deducted from the price to make storage charges regular. The following were the sales on the call: 250 brls mess pork, seller June, at $12.30; 650 tcs lard, seller June, at $8.62½; 30,000 bu wheat, seller May, at $1.27¾; 10,000 bu do, seller June, at $1.29¾; 55,000 bu do, at $1.30; 10,000 bu corn seller June at 43¾; 10,000 bu do, seller July, at 44½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call, at 3:30 o'clock:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess Pork, cash or sell'r the m'th	$11.95	12.05
Mess Pork, seller May	12.00	12.07½
Mess Pork, seller June	12.27½	12.30
Mess Pork, seller July	12.40	12.62½
Mess Pork, seller August	12.65	12.72½
Lard, cash	8.45	8.62½
Lard, seller May	8.50	8.55
Lard, seller June	8.62½	8.67½
Lard, seller July	....	8.87½
Wheat, cash, or seller the month	1.26¼	1.27¼
Wheat, seller May	1.27¾	1.28
Wheat, seller June	1.29¾	1.30
Wheat, seller July	1.30	1.30½
Corn, cash	41¼	41½
Corn, seller May	42	42⅛
Corn, seller May and June	42	42⅛
Corn, seller June	43¼	43½
Corn, seller July	[illegible]	44½
Corn, seller August	45¼	[illegible]
Oats, cash	33¼	33½
Oats, seller May	34¼	34½
Oats, seller June	35¼	35½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 20.

BUTTER—The demand continues fair, but, being mainly confined to the better qualities, the market for low grades is gradually weakening, as the stocks—already large—are steadily augmenting. Really choice dairy is still scarce, and for such there are ready buyers at full former rates. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed 27@30c; choice roll, 21@23c; common to fair do, 14@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—In this department there were no new developments. Business continues steadily fair, and the general market is steady and firm. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand was active from all quarters, and prices ruled firm and nominally the same as last noted: Stucco, $2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; whitesand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000 $40.00@50.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—The market was dull at unchanged prices. We quote: $1.50@1.75 for common, $2.00@2.40 for fair to choice medium, [illegible] for navy.

BROOM CORN—The movement in this market was of a light character, but quotations remain firm, as follows: Common, at $70.00@80.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stock, $80.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@150.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

CHEESE—This staple met with only a moderate demand, and values were nominally unchanged. The few prime cheese in store are firmly held at the quoted prices, as they cannot be replaced. Common Western grades continue easy. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 18@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COOPERAGE—Business in this department was again dull, and prices were nominally unchanged: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.40; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.05; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The egg market to-day was dull and prices were lower. We note sales at a range of 12½@13c per dozen. The offerings were in excess of the inquiry.

FISH—The fish market presented no new features deserving special mention. Lake fish are still very scarce, and the few in store are held with great firmness, as the new "catch" will not make its appearance before about the first of June. Cod fish, mackerel, and other descriptions were quiet, steady. A liberal business was doing at the following range of prices: [illegible]

FRUITS—DRIED—There is increased animation in the dried fruit trade, and the market seems to be working firmer for nearly everything in the list. This is especially noticeable in domestics, the supply of which is light in all the markets of the country. The only change to-day was an advance of 2c in pitted cherries. We now quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 15@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, new, $2.90@3.15; blackberries, 15@16c; pitted cherries, 37@38c; peaches, pared, 12@25c; peaches, halves, [illegible]; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, [illegible]; do new Western, 9½c; do new Michigan, 10@11c.

FEATHERS—Trade continues active, and prices rule firm at 60@70c per lb for choice lots of live geese feathers, and 45@60c per lb for common lots.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges were in active demand, but for other fruits there was only a moderate inquiry. Prices were comparatively steady as follows: Apples, from store, $3.50@5.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Messina, ₱ box, $4.25@4.50; do Palermo, $4.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—No change worthy of note was developed in the grocery market to-day. The demand continues uninterruptedly active, and the quoted prices were firmly adhered to all around:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23@24c; prime do at 22½@23c; good at 22@22½c; common at 20½@21½c; O. G. Java at 28@29c; Singapore at 24@25c; Costa Rica at 24@24½c; Maracaibo at 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 18@19c.

RICE—Rangoon at 7½@8c; Carolina at 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11½@12c; A, No. 2, at 11½@11¾c; B at 11¼@11½c; X C, at 11@11¼c; C, at 11@11¼c; choice brown, at 10@10½c; fair do, at 9@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@50c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14½c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 22@23c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 5½@6c; standard, at 5½@6c; German mottled, at 7@7½c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4@4½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6c.

HAY—There is continued activity in the demand for pressed Timothy hay, in shipping order, and for prime offerings there were free buyers at our outside quotations. Timothy hay remains dull and as the supply is liberal the market is by no means firm. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.50; do, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.50 [illegible]

HIDES—Nothing new was reported in the hide market. The demand keeps pace with the supply and prices remain steady and uniform as follows: green city butcher's, 8½c; green salted cured, light, 11½c; do, heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green 14c; green calf, 15c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8c; scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Continue in meagre request at 40@65c for good to prime grades and 15@20c ₱ lb for old descriptions.

IRON AND STEEL—There was a good demand for iron and steel, and with the exception of a slight advance on German plow steel, quotations remain unchanged. We now quote:

Horse-shoe iron		6 6-10@7c	
Bar iron	5	@ 5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	5 9-10	rates
Light band	6	@ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 3-10@	6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5	@ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@	5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20		rates
Russia, No. 1 stained	18		rates
Sheet iron		6½	rates
Norway nail rods	8½	@ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½	@13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10	@12	rates

LEATHER—Prices were firm and unchanged. The following are current:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ .37@	.40
Country harness	.35@	.37
Line city, ₱ lb	.40@	.43
Kip, ₱ lb	.80@	1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	.26@	.29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	.25@	.27
Country upper, No. 1	.23@	.25
Collar, ₱ ft	.21@	.23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	.35@	.37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.32@	.34
Rough upper, damaged	.28@	.30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@	.36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@	.32
"B A" sole	.31@	.32

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.80@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@	.85
Harness	.40@	.45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@	2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK.—The aggregate demand was only moderately large, but the views of dealers were firm at the advance noted yesterday. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.50; do roofing, IC, $16.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 52c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 43c; tin'd copper, 47c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 5, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—There was no abatement in the demand, and a large business was transacted—sales being effected upon the basis of $5.75 rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.75; 8d, per keg, $6.00; 6d, per keg, $6.25; [illegible] $7.25; [illegible] $8.50; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—The general demand continues active, as a large number of vessels in the harbor are fitting out. We quote:

Manilla ropes, ₱ lb	$ 19 @	20
Sisal ropes, ₱ lb	17 @	18
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	22 @	25
Marline, ₱ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00 @	6.50
Pitch, ₱ brl	7.00 @	7.50
Tar, ₱ brl	[illegible]	[illegible]

OILS—In this branch of trade there was nothing new to note, a fair movement was witnessed, and the following quotations were well sustained all around: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 80c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do. strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 61@62c.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens were in meagre inquiry, but prices were steady. Pigeons sold quite readily at $1.15@1.25 per dozen, a decline of 10@15c. We now quote: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $4.00@6.00; turkeys, do, ₱ lb, 18c; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.50 per dozen; small do, $1.25; pigeons, $1.15@1.25 per dozen; live chickens $4.00@4.50 per dozen.

POTATOES—There was considerable doing in Ohio Peachblows, and as the stocks are not heavy, full prices are realized: 80@85c for good Western, and 95c@$1.00 for good straight Ohio peachblows.

SEEDS—Millet and Hungarian met with a good inquiry, and quotations were a shade higher. Other varieties were quiet. Following are the prices now current: Clover at $5.15@5.35 for common to prime, and $6.00@6.25 for mammoth. Millet at $1.00@1.10, and Hungarian at $1.00@1.15. Timothy at $2.35@2.50 for fair to good; $2.60@2.75 for prime to choice.

SALT—This market presented no new features worthy of special mention. Trade was active and prices were firm, as follows: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

TEAS—A good demand existed from the local and interior trade, with a fair degree of firmness. We continue to quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote prices steady, as follows:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@65c.

WOOD—Prices were again weak to-day, and there are indications of an early decline. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $6.00@6.50 delivered.

WOOL—Met with a light inquiry, and quotations are almost nominal. The stocks are low. We continue to quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@65c
Washed, medium, in good condition	62@65c
Washed, coarse	58@60c
Unwashed, fine	34@42c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	42@48c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	65@73c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 3@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending April 20.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 20.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,322	5,407	1,459
Tuesday	2,780	7,808	211
Wednesday	3,375	13,225	1,347
Thursday	2,916	9,904	1,136
Friday	[illegible]	7,269	1,565
Saturday	1,012	2,321	475
Total	16,965	46,329	6,183
Last week	11,235	35,261	[illegible]
Week before last	10,107	23,757	6,860
Since Jan. 1, 1872	177,545	906,323	129,144
Same period in 1871	156,809	582,105	129,743
Increase	20,736	324,218	....
Decrease	....	....	599

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,736	4,054	....
Tuesday	1,363	5,343	622
Wednesday	2,733	6,144	849
Thursday	2,299	8,110	....
Friday	2,383	5,939	1,267
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	11,513	29,590	2,738
Last week	9,268	29,777	2,028

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs—Cattle and horses.	Per 100 lbs—Hogs and sheep.
To New York	.80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.75	90
To Albany	.75	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	.45	56
To Dunkirk	49½	57½
To Cleveland	.30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	.25	30

The following minimum weights are the least will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	21,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—With one exception, the receipts during the past week were the largest ever known, reaching 16,965 head, against 11,235 last week, and 10,107 week before last. Under ordinary circumstances this enormous supply would have resulted in a marked depreciation of values, but so encouraging were advices from all points East that shippers felt no hesitancy in operating on the most liberal scale, and, large as were the daily arrivals, the accumulation of stock was at no time very considerable, and the prices current a week ago have been well maintained all around. There was a slight softening of prices at the opening of the market, but any little decline then suffered has been fully recovered since, and at the close prices rather favor sellers. The average quality of the stock offered for sale exhibited some improvement on last week or the preceding one, there being fewer rough thin lots, and a corresponding increase in good to choice grades. The extreme range of prices was $3.75@6.75, though most of the week's business was transacted within the range of $4.75@6.25 for common to choice steers averaging from 1,050 to 1,350 lbs. Some of the finest droves were not sold here, owners preferring to take their chances in the Eastern market. There were two or three "bunches" for which $7.00 was offered and refused. Stock steers have met with a larger inquiry, and for especially desirable lots slightly better prices have prevailed, $4.75@4.87½ having been paid in a few instances. The ruling rates, however, were $3.50@4.75 for common thin steers of from 700 to 950 lbs average; $4.00@4.25 for medium lots averaging from 950 to 1,000 lbs, and $4.50@4.65 for thrifty young steers averaging from 950 to 1,050 lbs. Butchers have supplied themselves at prices ranging all the way from $3.75@4.25 for inferior mixed lots, to $4.75@5.25 for extra cows and fair-ish steers. Most of their purchases, however, were within the range of $4.00@5.00. New milch cows are meeting with more inquiry, but the supply is increasing, and prices have not improved, sales ranging at $25.00@50.00 for common, and at $55.00@60.00 for good to choice. Veal calves have been plenty, and prices rule lower. A few choice were taken at $5.75@6.00, but sales at over $5.50 were rare. We quote common coarse heavy at $3.50@4.00; medium at $4.50@4.75, and good to choice fat light calves at $5.00@5.75. Sales of Texas cattle were reported at $4.50@5.25, for common to choice.

To-day there was a good feeling in the market. The receipts were pretty liberal for a Saturday, but buyers took hold freely, and the whole offering at full former rates, sales making at $3.00@3.50 for inferior to common; at $5.00@5.50 for medium to fair, and at $5.75@6.75 for good to choice. Only a few of the poor sorts remained unsold, and the market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-olds	6.00@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.25

HOGS—The receipts the past week have been 46,329; against 35,261 last week, and 23,757 week before last. Since Jan. 1 the arrivals have been 906,323, against 582,105 to same date last year—an increase of 324,218. The market opened fairly active this week, with prices steady and firm, Monday's and Tuesday's business being transacted at $4.15@4.50. Under the overwhelming receipts of Wednesday (13,225 arrived), prices broke down to the extent of fully 15c per 100 lbs, or to $4.00@4.35; at which range trading, during Wednesday and Thursday, was slow. Yesterday and to-day the supply was more moderate, and, with a good demand, the market assumed a firmer tone, prices working back to about the opening range. Sales to-day were reported at $4.15@4.20 for common light coarse and mixed lots, at $4.25@4.35 for medium, and at $4.40@4.50 for good to choice. The market closed steady.

SHEEP—There were few changes in this market during the past week. The light receipts induced a firmer feeling, and although the demand was small, sellers succeeded in obtaining rather better prices than prevailed last week. The pens are empty and the market closes firm at $5.75@6.25 for common thin mixed lots; at $6.50@6.75 for medium, and at $7.00@8.25 for good to strictly choice. A few extra have sold at $8.50@8.75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 20—2 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92⅞; account, 93; bonds '62, 90¾; '65, 91½; '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, April 20.—Bonds of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, April 20.—Rentes, 55f 37c.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 11¼@11½d; Orleans, 11½@11¾d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Flour, 26s 6d@27s 6d. Red winter wheat, 12s 3d. Corn, 27s 9d. Lard, 41s 3d. Cheese, 65s. Cumberland middles, 29s; short ribs, 33s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 20.—General dry goods trade rather dull. In prices there is no radical alteration to observe. Woollens staple styles and good weight, have intrinsic worth, and there is a gradual hardening of prices. Cotton steady as a rule. Sometime since agents for prints and other staples entered into an agreement with jobbers to maintain their prices 30 days, when established on the 1st of every month, less discount, but it would seem this arrangement has not been kept according to intents and meaning of contract, and jobbers are now going to notify agents that they will not consider it as binding on them any longer. In this event, we may look for more cutting in prices in future. Heavy brown sheetings, best makes, steady at from 14½c to 15c, and seconds at 13½@14c; brown drills, 15@15½c; prints, 11½@12c for standard fancies, and 12½@13c for novel design Dolly Varden's; printing cloths scarce and high.

Albany Cattle Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—Beeves—Receipts, [illegible]; market dull and dragging all day; unfavorable reports from New York continued the weakening, and most of the sales to-day were at last week's prices, the advance of yesterday being almost entirely lost. Sixty loads reported for Sunday. Market closes weak and declining. Henry Rosenthal, 18 oxen, av. 1,420 lbs, 6¾c; 50 Texan, av. 1,020 lbs, 6¼@6½c; 28, av. 1,230 lbs, 6¾c; 14 oxen, av. 1,500 lbs, 6¾c. P. Eastman, 140 Illinois, av. 1,400 lbs, $7.25@7.80. Livingston & Rosenthal, 16 Ohio, av. 1,420 lbs, 7½c; 18 Illinois, av. 1,190 lbs, 7c. Coon & Thompson, 60 Illinois, av. 1,300 lbs, $6.90; 48, av. 1,190 lbs, 6¾c; 18 Canada, av. 1,260 lbs, 6¾c; 13 Missouri oxen, av. 1,750 lbs 7c; 14, av. 1,340 lbs, 6¾c. George Ward, 80 Texans, av. 1,230 lbs, 6½c. Dewey & Co., 150 Ohio, av. 1,440 lbs, $7.40; 14 oxen, av. 1,400 lbs, $6.70. Thomas Clark, 22 bulls, av. 1,150 lbs, 4¾c. M. White, 86 Illinois, av. 1,350 lbs, 7c. M. Gallup, 37 Ohio, av. 1,740 lbs, 6¾c; 18 Illinois, av. 1,300 lbs, 7c; 15 Canada, av. 1,250 lbs, 6½c. Calves—Quiet and steady; 126, 6c; 150, 6½c; 140, 6¾c. Milch cows $35.00 to $60.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,800; only a few in the yards to-day, therefore but light business done; market strong at yesterday's prices; ½@¾c higher than last week; 6½@7c for sheared; 9¾ to 10¼c for wool.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; no sales.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 20.—Cattle market—Slow arrivals; heavy best, 6¾@7c; stockers, 4½@5c; prospects low.

Sheep—Market unchanged; arrivals fair; prospect fair; best, 9@9½c; medium, 8@8½c; common, 7@8c.

Hogs—Dull; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $4.50@4.90; Yorkers, $4.30@4.50; prospects slow.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 20.—COTTON—Moderate request and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair trade demand; receipts, 13,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.35@6.85; common to good, $6.90@7.25; good to choice, $7.15@8.10; white wheat, [illegible]; extra Ohio, $7.15@9.80; St. Louis, $7.75@11.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat firmer; receipts, 11,000 bu; [illegible] $1.59@1.62; No. 2 do, $1.52@1.56; [illegible] red Western, $1.70@1.77½; amber, $1.79@1.85; white, $1.85@2.04. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; fair export demand; receipts, 44,000 bu; Western mixed afloat, 72@73½c; very choice do, 75c; old do in store, 71c. Oats active and firm; receipts, 18,000 bu; Western in store and afloat, 50@51½c; Ohio, 52@54c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 89c.

EGGS—Unsettled; easier at 20@20½c.

HOPS—Quiet; 25@65c for 1871; 10@35c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869; 8@12c for 1868.

LEATHER—Firm; good request at 28@29½c; Orinoco, 26½@27½c.

WOOL—Quiet and firm; fine Ohio, 85c; unwashed, 58c; superior pulled, 75@83c; extra do, 75c.

GROCERIES—Coffee, dull; Rio, 17½@19½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refined, 8¾@9c; Cuba, 8@9c. Molasses, dull; New Orleans, 55@80c. Rice, unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12¾@13½c; refined, 22@24½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $13.37@13.50; prime mess, $12.50@12.75. Beef and cut meats, unchanged. Lard, quiet; No. 1 to prime steam, 9¼@9½c; kettle, 9½c; April and May, 9¼@9½c; June, 9½c; July, 9¾c. Butter, heavy; new, 25@35c. Cheese dull at 15@18c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; held firmer; XX spring, $6.15@6.50. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.36; No. 2, $1.27. Oats steady; No. 2, 33½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 41c. Rye firm; No. 1, 70c. Barley firm; 62½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $12.00. Lard, $8.45. Bulk shoulders, 4c. Short ribs, 6½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady and 1@2c higher; extra, $1.80; No. 1, $1.71@1.71½. Corn steady at 52@53½c. Oats in good demand at 40½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, firm; $6.00@8.75. Wheat firmer; red, $1.87@1.88; white, $2.00@2.10. Rye, 92c. Corn firmer; yellow, 68@69c; mixed Western, 67@68½c. Oats steady; Western, 56c. Barley quiet.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $13.25@13.50; hams in pickles, 9@9½c; smoked, 10@11c. Lard held 8¾@9¼c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; family, $7.75@7.90. Wheat higher; red, $1.76@1.78. Corn higher at 49@50c. Rye, 91@92c. Oats steady at 42@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Linseed oil steady at 90c; lard oil steady at 75c.

EGGS—Good demand at 15c.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm at 27@30c.

CHEESE—Scarce and firm; old, 12@20c; new, 16@18c.

PROVISIONS—Pork buoyant but unsettled; the combination again wanting city packed, and offered $12.50 for seller July, and $14.00 for buyer 3 months; no short sellers now; country brands offered at $12.50 cash. Lard quiet and held firmly; strong feeling; steam held at 8½c; kettle at 8¾c, but little offered. Bulk meats quiet and held firmly; shoulders held at 4½c; sides, 6½@6¾c; sales short clear boxed at 7c. Bacon quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 5½@5¾c; sides, 6¾@7c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.30@4.50; receipts, 900.

WHISKEY—Steady at 84c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; high mixed, 49½@50c; low mixed, 48½@49½c; yellow, 50c. Oats dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $12.75. Lard, 8½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; XX winter, $7.25@7.75; XXX, $8.00@8.75. Wheat firm for best grades; No. 2 Chicago, $1.38; sample lots No. 1 red winter, $1.95. Corn in good demand; No. 2, 41@44c. Oats in good demand; No. 2, 38c. Barley firm at 60@75c. Rye better at 80@82c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 84c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00. Dry salt meats firm; loose shoulders, 4c. Bacon quiet, order lots [illegible] and 7½c; country pork-house clear rib, 8½c. Lard firm at 8½c; salable at 8¾c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.00@4.30.

CATTLE—Steady at $4@6.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—TOBACCO—Very active, and ½@1c higher than yesterday for all grades.

COTTON—Quiet; middling, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.00@7.25. Wheat quiet; choice, $1.75@1.80. Corn in fair demand; choice shelled, sacked and delivered, 57@59c. Oats in light demand; prime, sacked, 49@50c. Rye, 90c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; sales of one car clear ribs [illegible]

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 red winter, [illegible]. Oats quiet; No. 1, [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined at 20@22c for car lots; 21@22c for trade lots. Crude dull and inactive.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat scarce, firm, and unchanged. Corn active and higher; mixed Western, 66c; yellow Western held at 68c. Oats quiet and weak; Western, 54@55c. Rye, 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady; mess pork, $13.50@13.75. Bulk shoulders, 5½c; rib sides, 6½c; clear rib, 6¾c; sugar-cured shoulders, 7@7½c; sides, 7¾c; clear rib, 7¾c. Sugar cured hams, 12½@13c. Lard dull at 9@9½c.

WHISKEY—Dull and weak at 87½c.

MARINE.

Lighthouses.

Other lighthouses are to be built this season. General O. M. Poe, Lighthouse Engineer of the Eleventh District, is now busily engaged in preparations for the season's work. This has been delayed several weeks beyond the usual time of commencement by reason of the lateness of the opening of navigation.

The most important work of the season will be the continuation of operations on Spectacle Reef. This dangerous shoal rock lies in Lake Huron, immediately in the track of vessels passing through the Straits of Mackinac in either direction. It is about twelve miles from the nearest point of land, and hence in thick weather seamen have no means of determining their proximity to it. There are about seven feet of water on the rock, which nowhere projects above or comes near enough to the surface to be visible. Many vessels have been wrecked on this dangerous shoal, and much valuable property lost. The Government wisely determined to erect a lighthouse upon the rock, and make ample appropriations for the dangerous and costly work. [illegible] the greatest obstacles to the work have been successfully overcome. Last year the crib, which had been built on the main land, some 16 miles away, was towed out to the reef and sunk in the proper place. This was very strongly built of timbers framed and bolted together. It was made to fit accurately upon the rock, and was sunk by the weight of many tons of stone. It is 90 feet square and extends above the water about 12 feet. Inside this the coffer dam was sunk to the rock and ingeniously fitted to it so as to be perfectly water tight. The water was then pumped out and the rock levelled on top. Upon this the foundation for the lighthouse was laid. This is of solid stone laid in cement, dove-tailed together and firmly bolted. The first course of stone was laid last fall.

Preparations are now nearly completed, and if the weather is favorable a steamer will start for the scene of operations next Thursday, taking men and materials to resume at once. About 100 men will be employed. The stone is brought from the quarries near Sandusky, and the cement is imported from England.

It is expected that the foundation will be completed to the surface of the lake by the 1st of July, and entirely completed, 18 feet higher, by the close of the season, and perhaps a portion of the superstructure added. If this is done the lighthouse will be completed next year.

In addition to the above Gen. Poe has in hand several important lighthouse works to be commenced at once and completed early in the season. A new lighthouse, with lenses of the second order, will be built at Grosse Point, at Evanston, 14 miles from Chicago. This will cost $60,000, and will be one of the best of the kind on the lakes. A new lighthouse will be built at Duluth, and the one already commenced at South Haven will be completed.

In addition to the above, beacon-lights will be established at Racine, and at the mouth of White River, Michigan. These will be completed by the 1st of July. Two range beacons will also be erected on Grassy Island, at the entrance of Green Bay harbor.

First-class steam fog signals, to be completed by the 1st of July, will be established at Detour and at White Fish Point, Lake Superior. The fog-signal erected last fall at Thunder Bay Island will be started on the opening of navigation.

Miscellaneous Items.

LOADING.—The propeller Montgomery is now loading in our harbor with corn for Sarnia. She will this season be commanded by that veteran navigator, Captain Robert Nicholson.

PORT MAITLAND.—Intelligence from this place to the 16th says: "Navigation is open here. No ice is in sight up the lake. Lighthouse will be lighted to-night."

DETROIT, April 1.—There is considerable inquiry for lumber vessels, but nothing doing in grain charters. On the latter prices are entirely nominal. The following engagements have been effected: scow Ino, lumber, Harrisville to Detroit, at $2.50 on the rail; scow Nell Cochrane, cedar posts, Alpena to Detroit, at 5c each on the rail.

NAVIGATION OPEN TO SAGINAW.—The propeller Old Concord, which left here during the early part of the week with barges in tow, arrived at Bay City yesterday. She experienced no serious difficulty from ice.—Detroit Post, April 19.

LOW WATER.—There seems to be a general complaint of low water at various landings, and unless rains are more plentiful a continuance of such an annoyance may be looked for throughout the season. The propeller Lake Breeze, which left here on Wednesday with freight for Rock Falls, on reaching that point was unable to land and consequently compelled to return to Port Huron and discharge. The entrance to Toledo, which during last season was at such a low ebb as to prove quite a detriment to vessels visiting that port, is equally difficult in navigating at the present time. As regards the latter point there is no other remedy available [illegible] the channel properly dredged. There is, however, no remedy for the removal of such impediments at points at lake shore landing, save an extension of piers farther into the lake.

THEIR NAMES.—The new iron propellers building at Buffalo for Messrs. Holt & Ensign, and which are to go into the Union Company's line, will be called the Russia, Scotia, Cuba and Java.

RELIEF.—Captain [illegible], with the tug A. S. Coe and wrecking apparatus, has gone to the relief of the scow Juno, which went ashore at Sandusky Peninsula last Monday, during the snow storm.—Cleveland Herald, April 19.

LOW WATER.—A correspondent of the Bay City Journal says, in the spring and summer of 1865, the water in the Saginaw River [illegible] was lower than at any period within the last forty years. Benoit Trombie located that year on a fraction of land he purchased from the Government, adjoining the Crow Reserve (where the Oweida Salt and Lumber Company's improvements are now located) and cultivated a garden and raised as fine a crop of potatoes as need grow. There was not an acre of ground (except in the creeks and bayous) between Portsmouth and East Saginaw that was dry enough for cultivation that year.

DEPTH OF WATER.—In Sandusky harbor there are eleven feet in the channel on the average at the shallowest place there are ten feet, and on the bar at Cedar Point the depth is fully eleven feet.

LOW WATER.—There is only 7 feet 8 inches of water over the bar at Ludington. The barge El Dorado last Sunday grounded and remained fast 24 hours. She was compelled to lighter 30,000 feet of lumber to get off.

LOCATING BUOYS.—The Government lighthouse steamer Haze passed down the river yesterday for the purpose of placing the various buoys and stakes below this point. On her return she will visit points to the westward of this.—Detroit Post, April 19.

MILWAUKEE NOTES.—The Sentinel, of Saturday, says:

"The scow Nettie, of Oak Creek, was dismasted off Middle Bass Island during the gale on Saturday.

"The scow Celt will be cleared off water by one of the Leviathan's steam pumps as soon as the weather is more favorable to operations upon the wreck.

"The scow Christie is off, and will be towed to this port for repairs.

"The revenue cutter Andy Johnson is considered unseaworthy, and it is estimated that it will require an appropriation of $5,000 to rebuild her. The decay of the vessel is accounted for in the fact that salt was not placed in the hull by the builders."

A WRECKING JOB.—About the first work of this spring in the way of wrecking will be the schooner Geo. J. Whitney, which early last fall got ashore at Sugar Island, Lake Huron. Two or more efforts towards her release were made last fall, and the Whitney was finally abandoned as one of the most difficult cases of shipwreck that has transpired for years. Aside from being wedged in a ledge of rocks she is comparatively uninjured, and has on board a valuable cargo of coal. The contract has been given to Trowbridge & Wilcox, of Detroit, to get her off, and they are already getting in readiness one of their powerful steam wreckers for the work. The Whitney is comparatively a new vessel.

OPEN TO SAGINAW.—The propeller Old Concord, which left here during the early part of the week for Saginaw with a barge in tow, arrived at Bay City yesterday, experiencing no serious [illegible] interruptions of a serious character need not be apprehended.—Detroit Post, April 19.

LAUNCHED.—The barge Muskoka was launched at Chatham on Wednesday.

THE PROPELLER LINES—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMING SEASON.—The following arrangements have been perfected by the managers of the several propeller lines given below for the ensuing season of lake navigation:

THE ATLANTIC, DULUTH & PACIFIC LINE.

Prop. India, Captain Ben. Wilkins.
Prop. China, Captain Geo. Dickson.
Prop. Japan, Captain A. McDougal.
Prop. Winslow, Captain G. McCray.
Prop. St. Paul, Captain A. McIntyre.
Prop. Keweenaw, Captain A. Stewart.

EVANS' BUFFALO, MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO LINE.

Prop. Philadelphia, Captain —— ——.
Prop. Alaska, Captain D. Caughlin.
Prop. T. A. Scott, Captain C. M. Fellows.
Prop. Merchant, Captain A. Briggs.
Prop. Gordon Campbell, Captain —— Simson.
Prop. Arizona, Captain —— ——.
Prop. Annie Young, Captain J. W. Murray.

Of the A., D. & P. Line given above, E. T. Hyane, Esq., is manager. The Buffalo, Milwaukee & Chicago Line is owned exclusively by Messrs. J. C. & E. T. Evans. All the propellers in the two lines are large first-class vessels, but none carry passengers. The principal offices of both lines are situated on Water street, near the corner of Norton.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The arrangements made by the officers of this company for running propellers are as follows:

Prop. Idaho, Captain B. Penny.
Prop. Fountain City, Captain James Gibson.
Prop. Empire State, Captain George Perkins.
Prop. Badger State, Captain —— Clark.
Prop. Oneida, Captain James Drake.
Prop. Mohawk, Captain E. Condon.
Prop. Montana, (new) Captain H. D. Pheatt.
Prop. Vanderbilt, Captain William Dickson.
Prop. Potomac, Captain E. P. Webster.
Prop. Plymouth, Captain Frank Williams.
Prop. Chicago, Captain J. H. Dissett.

The last five vessels on the list carry no passengers. All the propellers of the Western Transportation Company run to Milwaukee and Chicago, and those carrying passengers, stop at intermediate ports. They are all strong and substantial boats, and are commanded by the most experienced lake navigators.

—We are creatures of habit, without doubt. There is no reason in the nature of things why a double-breasted coat should not be buttoned to the left as well as to the right, [illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

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Monday Morning, April 22, 1872.

VIOLATIONS OF LAW.

The constant use of public patronage for purposes of political dictation, the wholesale plundering of the Southern States, the abuses in the Civil Service, the centralization of power at Washington, are not the only things to be rebuked at Cincinnati. Grave as these are, and subversive of the republican system, and fraught with danger as they are to the prosperity of the country, there are still other offences more grave and dangerous than these even, growing out of the military idea of government, which is a law unto itself, and which, furnishing bad precedents, is calculated to produce greater mischief in the future. The Administration is arraigned not only for tolerating corrupt practices in the New York Custom House after they had been exposed, not only for its persistent attempt to [illegible] of the Constitution and the laws by those who hold the highest offices in the Government. These are the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General. The counts in the indictment against these officials are as follows:

1. The President violated the Constitution, which provides that Congress shall have power "to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make captures on land and water," by virtually declaring war against Hayti, pending the negotiation with Baez for the purchase of San Domingo by the United States. The circumstances are these: At the time of this negotiation, Hayti and San Domingo were at war with each other, and the President stationed a monitor in front of the City of Port-au-Prince, and notified the Haytien authorities that, if any interference was made with the negotiations then pending, the United States vessel would bombard and destroy the city. The notification was not only a military act against a Government with which we were at peace, performed upon the responsibility of the President, not only a clear usurpation of the functions of Congress, but also a palpable and open violation of law which has never been rebuked.

2. The President has violated the law by making military officers members of his Kitchen Cabinet. This charge was brought against him by Senator Trumbull, in his New York speech, and the charge was denied, at the office-holders' meeting, by Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, on the ground that no law had been passed prescribing that military officers should not perform civil duties. Upon this point Senator Wilson was probably misinformed. The law which the President violated is contained in the Army Appropriation bill for 1871, Sec. 18, approved July 15, 1870, of which the following is a verbatim copy:

And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any officer of the army of the United States on the active list to hold any civil office, whether by election or appointment, and any such officer accepting or exercising the functions of a civil office shall at once cease to be an officer of the army, and his commission shall be vacated thereby.

In direct violation of this very simple and clear provision, which was passed for the very purpose of sending Dent, Porter, and Babcock back to their military duties, these officers of the army continue to "exercise the functions of civil offices" at the Executive Mansion. The point is not that they are personally objectionable, or unfit to exercise such functions, but that the law says they shall not, and still they do.

3. The Secretary of the Treasury has violated the law passed at the second session of the Fortieth Congress, which, while it granted him the permission to carry out certain financial measures, did so upon the express condition that he should not, at any time, increase the public debt. This law was violated by his Syndicate operations, which increased the public debt one hundred and thirty millions for three months, the Secretary urging as an excuse for this violation that he could save money thereby.

4. The Secretary of the Navy violated the law in paying to Messrs. Secor & Co. and Perine, Secor & Co. the sum of $93,000. The law, approved July 13, 1868, authorized the payment of $115,539.01 to these claimants, "which shall be in full discharge of all claims against the United States on account of the vessels upon which the Board made the allowance." Neither the Secor firms nor the Secretary of the Navy have made any pretence that the $93,000 were paid for any *other vessels* than those upon which Congress and ex-Secretary Welles had already acted. The Secretary of the Navy violated a law of Congress by reopening accounts which had already been adjudicated and finally settled in pursuance of an express law.

The evil example is thus set to some fifty thousand office-holders, subordinates of the President and his Secretaries, of obeying law so far as it suits them, and disobeying it as to the rest. If this is a Government of law, and not a one-man power, it is time for the people to have something to say about it.

REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

Hon. David A. Wells publishes, in the *Nation*, a statement showing the payments of the public debt made during the Administrations of Andrew Johnson and President Grant, respectively, from which it appears that the rate of payment was about twice as rapid under the former as under the latter. This statement is fortified by a speech of the Hon. George S. Boutwell, delivered in the House of Representatives in the last year of Johnson's Administration. In this speech Mr. Boutwell shows that the payments during the three years of Johnson's term which had then expired amounted to $1,066,000,000. But, as Mr. Boutwell included in this the regular payments for interest and pensions for three years, the actual reduction of the debt during that time amounted to only $470,256,650 under Johnson, against $299,649,762 for the corresponding period under Grant. During the Johnson period, however, there was issued to the Pacific Railroads $42,199,000 of bonds, and paid to the Russian Government $7,200,000 for Alaska. Both these sums should be added to the amount of debt-reduction credited to Johnson, making the whole amount of reduction under his term about $520,000,000. Mr. Wells might have added that about $12,000,000 of Boutwell's debt-reduction was accomplished by the sale of war-material to France.

What does all this prove? Simply that the people paid heavy taxes under both Johnson and Grant (heavier under Johnson than under Grant), and that the surplus, over and above current expenditures, was applied to the reduction of the debt. There are three ways, says Mr. Wells, to use a surplus of public revenue. One way is to steal it, another is to hoard it, and the third is to pay debts with it. Both Johnson and Grant, or, more properly speaking, McCulloch and Boutwell, adopted the third way, and, the example having been set by McCulloch, he is entitled to the greater credit, if any credit is due, for the exercise of the plainest common sense.

It appears that another movement has been set on foot to secure the removal of Colonel Eastman as Postmaster at Chicago. If it is successful, it will be accomplished for the same reasons that caused Mr. Whitman to be removed from the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Sixth District of this State, in violation of the so-called Civil Service Reform. Probably other reasons will be assigned, and that will lead naturally to a comparison of Colonel Eastman's case with other appointments of a more recent date than his. It is quite certain that Chicago has never had a more acceptable Postmaster than Colonel Eastman, or one who has labored more assiduously to accommodate the public in the delivery and transmission of the mails. Whatever disposition may be made of him at Washington, he will be held in high estimation at home as a faithful, laborious, and painstaking officer.

THE NEW TARIFF AND TAX BILL.

There has not been a session of Congress since March, 1861, at which there has not been a Tariff act passed, and the result is a series of amendatory acts, all partly in force and constituting in themselves a code, as repulsive in bulk, as it is crude and dishonest in matter and design. This Tariff code was built up at first under the plea that the extraordinary needs of the Government demanded more revenue; but, notwithstanding the fact that the war was closed in April, 1865, and the army disbanded soon after, and the Government immediately, from its surplus revenues, began to pay the debt, a majority in Congress, two years later, had the brazen effrontery to pass another Tariff doubling the cost (without revenue) of all wools, and again, as late as July, 1870, passed another act increasing the taxes on copper and a variety of other articles.

We have now reached that point in tariff taxation when the country must decide whether Governments were instituted for the general welfare or for the benefit of a privileged class, and whether the country shall continue to be taxed as no other people have ever been taxed, to support this privileged class. In all other concerns of life, the taking of a man's property or wages to give to another man, without consideration, is pronounced robbery; in this matter of the tariff, the same process is called "protection."

We have now a copy of the bill recently reported by a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, and it is the more notable as being the first bill reported in Congress for a general reduction of taxation [illegible] tariff. Though it is a weak bill in many respects, and so imperfect in every way that even those who reported it consider it extremely defective, and only tolerable because it was the best they could frame with any hope for its adoption, still it has the grand recommendation that it proposes to reduce taxation more generally, and with less loss of revenue, than any bill which has been before Congress since 1857. For that reason, despite its faults and shortcomings, we think the bill ought to pass, and that the friends of Reform in the House should refuse to adjourn Congress until the representatives and agents of monopoly in the Senate accept the bill.

The bill, as reported, relates to two branches of taxation: that pertaining to the tariff, and that concerning internal revenue. It connects the two subjects, making the reduction upon the one contingent upon the other. This policy is the result of a necessity. The friends of the protective robbery are extremely anxious to repeal the internal revenue tax, every dollar of which is revenue; and they propose to leave ten-fold that amount of taxes producing no revenue unrepealed. For this reason they seek to repeal the tax on tea and coffee, all of which is revenue, but refuse to reduce those on sugar, which, as now framed, are protective. They propose to abolish various stamp taxes, all of which produce revenue, but object to any reduction of the tax on iron, coal, salt, woollen or cotton goods, linens, paints, glass, steel, and other commodities, of which taxes it is computed the United States receive only one-seventh of the whole amount paid by the people. While it is conceded that the Government is in receipt of from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 more revenue than is needed, there are two modes of granting relief. One is that proposed by the Protectionists, to repeal taxes to the amount of $60,000,000, all of which is paid into the Treasury; and the other mode, proposed by the Revenue Reformers, is to repeal, say, taxes which amount annually to $200,000,000, and of which the Government receives only $60,000,000. Both plans accomplish the same result of reducing revenue, but that of the Revenue Reformers repeals taxes now paid by the people to more than three times the amount repealed in the other mode.

This bill begins this reduction of taxes levied for protection. It reduces the tax on cotton goods, according to their quality, from 15 to 20 per cent, the present duties ranging from 34 to 72 per cent. Under these oppressive duties, those establishments in this country which do not make their own cloth, but simply print goods, have been nearly ruined because of the high cost of the raw material of their industry. Under these duties, the manufacture of cotton goods has declined, and, in 1872, we make less cotton goods in the United States, with 40,000,000 of people, than we did in 1860, with 31,000,000 of people. While we would have welcomed a general reduction of duties on cotton goods to 25 and 30 per cent, we accept what is offered by the Committee as better than no relief at all. In like manner the duties on wool, and iron, and steel, and on the manufactures of these, are reduced, not to the extent which we think they ought to be, but they are reduced, especially on those items where the present tax is prohibitory. On some articles of woollen manufacture, as on blankets and flannels, the present duty is over 100 per cent, and on other grades running down to 68 per cent. The present bill reduces these duties 25 per cent. So prohibitory are some of these taxes that, though these articles are of necessary use, the whole revenue is very small. The reduction on carpets, especially of the cheaper kinds, is but 5 per cent from the present extortionate rate of 53 to 89 per cent. But it is a beginning, which it is important should be made, leaving to the next Congress, which we hope, will be composed more of representatives of the people than the present one, to continue the reduction. Another monstrosity partially mitigated by this bill is the duty on spool cotton. The present tax is 6 cents per dozen spools of 100 yards each, and 30 per cent *ad valorem*, equal to 71 per cent. This bill reduces the tax to 5 cents per dozen and 28 per cent *ad valorem*.

The bill does not contain any item relating to type and printing material. The present duty on type is 25 per cent. The type foundries of the United States are few in number, and are combined to maintain prices which are both oppressive and uncalled for. They have just flooded the country with remonstrances against a reduction of the protection. In this remonstrance they assert that American type are better, are the only ones that can be used profitably in this country, and are now sold cheaper than foreign type can be landed and sold for, even if the duty was repealed. Notwithstanding this, they insist that, if this tax be repealed, they will have to close up their foundries, and leave the United States without type and dependent wholly upon Europeans.

This statement of reasons for the tax on type, which, with the freights and premium on gold, is equal to a protection of 35 per cent, shows that, if no other duty ought to be abolished, this one ought. When American manufacturers can produce a better article, for less money, than the imported, every cent of taxation for protection is clear robbery.

We trust the bill—amended it may be in various items, with a liberal enlargement of the free list—will pass. A better bill may fail; but this, as a beginning, is something in the right direction, and should be secured if possible.

Mr. W. Gibbons, President of the New York State Workingmen's Union, sent a letter to the office-holders' meeting in New York, pledging the 20,000 members of that organization to vote for Grant.

It is rumored that the Workingmen's party held a National Convention in Columbus, Ohio, a short time since, and nominated Judge Davis for President. How does it happen, then, that Mr. Gibbons pledges the workingmen of the State of New York to vote for Grant? The fact is, that neither Mr. Gibbons nor the Columbus Convention represent anybody but a few blackmailers who get together just before every election to sell something which they cannot deliver. These fellows are not workingmen themselves, nor are they known to workingmen in any other way than as busy-bodies who are always holding conventions and passing resolutions. So far from controlling the workingmen's votes, they cannot control their own. When election day comes they go to the polls and vote the Republican ticket or the Democratic ticket (generally the latter), according to their respective preferences, leaving a few dupes and greenhorns, and a diminishing number of these, to vote the so-called Labor-Reform ticket. They polled fewer votes this spring than last, in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and will poll fewer next fall than this spring.

The promise of Mr. Gibbons, that he will deliver 20,000 votes of workingmen to Grant, next fall, is equally empty with that of the Columbus Convention, that they will deliver the workingmen's vote to Davis and Parker. They have nothing to deliver. A few sap-head politicians, who have not been through the mill, will deliver greenbacks to the leaders of the Labor-Reform party, and will get nothing but moonshine in return.

ERRORS OF TAXATION.

In the current number of the *Lakeside Monthly* is an article from the pen of Mr. Walter Wright, of this city, on the subject of taxation. It is a comprehensive statement of the difficulties which attend all systems of taxation, and the expense, irregularities, injustice, and distress which are inseparable from every general mode of taxation yet devised. The general valuation system, which is in force in this State, is by no means an exception; it is peculiarly open to the objection of inequality, because a very large portion of property escapes taxation entirely, and because the valuations are subject to the varying judgment of the hundreds of persons appointed to make them. The income tax comes nearer to substantial equity than any other; but the impossibility of an honest enforcement of it makes it practically unequal, because exempting some and increasing the burden upon others. Mr. Wright presents all these objections to the several modes of taxation in operation in this country, and discusses them clearly and with force. The error of all these systems, he contends, is the invariable departure from the only true principle of taxing consumption instead of production. All our plans of taxation assail production, taxing its means, and thereby reducing it. Labor and capital, both essential to production, are made the objects of taxation. The rawest product is taxed at every stage until it becomes the perfected article; and at each stage the accumulated tax with its incidence is added to the cost, and at last is collected from the consumer. All our systems, though not so claimed, in fact are aimed at, and do have the effect of, restraining production and increasing the cost of everything. For this purpose we spend millions of dollars annually to maintain an army of persons to confiscate a portion of the capital and the wages of labor that might be employed in increasing production.

Mr. Wright, after a careful survey of the whole subject, inclines to the opinion that all taxation which in any form bears upon production should be abandoned, and that taxation should be applied to consumption. That, instead of taxing products at every stage and in every form, there should be one tax, and that collected when the product is consumed, and direct from the consumer. In this way all the incidences of the tax would be avoided, and, while the revenue of the State would be no less, the final tax paid by the consumer would be measurably reduced. By this means the regiments and brigades of Assessors and Collectors and clerks and accountants, with their enormous aggregate salaries, would be saved, and these men, now withdrawn, would be restored to productive labor, each producing something more than he consumes, and thus adding to the general wealth, instead of consuming it as now.

Mr. Wright finds in the system of licenses a nearer approach to an equitable system of taxation than any other. This system is the least expensive; is unfailing in the collection of the revenue it imposes; is cheerfully borne by the people; and emancipates labor and capital from the burden which now bears upon them at every step. Though Mr. Wright does not go into any detail of this form of license tax, his presentation of the defects of all other forms, and his showing that this is at least exempt from those defects, renders his paper extremely interesting, and well calculated to arrest attention, and lead thoughtful men to a careful consideration of this perplexing question.

VISITS FROM ENGLISH AUTHORS.

The success of Charles Dickens in this country as a reader and lecturer has begun to turn the heads of other English authors, and, upon application from Lecture Bureaus on this side of the water, two of them, Edmund Yates and James Anthony Froude, have consented to come this summer, and others are making their arrangements to do so in the future. Mr. Yates will reach this country in the middle of August, and, after visiting the watering-places until the end of September, will be ready to lecture during the winter. He has four lectures, one upon "Princes of the Pen,"—Dickens, Thackeray, Jerrold, and Tennyson, with personal reminiscences of them and original letters; one on "English Society," with descriptions of high and low life in England, as seen in the parks, at the opera, in country homes, by the seaside, and at Court; one on "The British Parliament;" and the last on "Good Authors at a Discount,"—an essay on various good writers whose works are but little known. Mr. Froude will deliver five lectures on the troubles between England and Ireland, tracing their rise, progress, and causes, as an historian. Wilkie Collins has been appealed to also, but finds that the rheumatic gout stands in the way of his coming at present, and that "Poor Miss Finch," "Miss or Mrs.?" and the dramatic version of "The Woman in White," having all been produced in the compass of one year, he must have rest. He adds a hopeful side to his letter, however:

writing a new novel, all the proposals made to me for the whole of the present year, I am determined, during such literary work as will not fatigue me. All that rest and freedom from literary responsibility can do to fit me physically for a visit to America they shall do. * * * I am seriously bent on doing all that I can to train myself successfully for a visit to the United States. * * * I must be stronger than I am now before I take the serious responsibility of meeting my American readers in public.

Charles Reade is very desirous to come, but, having founded his ideas of remuneration upon the success and popularity of Dickens in this country, it is not very likely that any Lecture Bureau will have the hardihood to engage him. Mr. Reade not only has not a tithe of the popularity which Dickens had in this country, and still has, through his works, but what popularity he did have, in the days of Peg Woffington and Christie Johnstone, has been seriously diminished by some of his later works, especially by his "Terrible Temptation." Mr. Reade, in fact, has no more popularity in America than Mr. Yates or Wilkie Collins,—probably not so much as the latter; and his estimate of himself he will find greatly overrated if he ever comes to this country. Mr. Yates and Mr. Froude will each meet with a warm welcome and with unvarying success wherever they may lecture. The tour will be mutually advantageous, as men of their powers of observation will find many new themes for study and work.

The burden of the Administration organs and partisans, with reference to the recent meeting at New York, is, that it was not an office-holders' meeting. Senator Morton, in his speech, made a special allusion to this in the following words:

I am not invited by a council of office-holders. I am advised that the gentlemen who got up this meeting are neither office-holders nor office-seekers, and that very few of them are in a condition to take an office, or could afford to take one.

A very brief examination of the facts connected with this meeting will give the quietus to this statement. The meeting was inspired by the Administration, and the Post Office Department gave its consent to the illegal use of the mails and postal boxes to send unstamped invitations in open violation of the law, which prescribes payment for such services, and the Postmaster General himself appeared upon the floor of the House of Representatives, demanding the indorsement of Congressmen upon penalty of loss of patronage.

The man who organized and called the meeting to order was Henry Clews, the agent of the State Department in London for the reception and disbursement of public moneys, to whose account the funds of this Department were transferred, by order of the President, and who was an agent in Secretary Boutwell's Syndicate operations. Of the fifty-nine Secretaries of the meeting, every man of the first twenty was a clerk in Clews' bank.

The man who read the resolutions was E. Delafield Smith, who was formerly the Federal District Attorney of New York, and was removed by President Lincoln for cause, and publicly censured by the Union League Club.

The speakers at the meeting were General Sickles, an office-holder, improperly absent from his post for political purposes, and seeking higher office; Senator Morton, for years an office-holder, and the most persistent office-seeker in the Republican party; Senator Wilson, always an office-holder, and now seeking the office of Vice President. To this it may be added that every letter read at the meeting was written by an office-holder, and that the few merchants who signed the call, and were not office-holders, undoubtedly hope to find it to their interest hereafter that they threw this small sop to the Cerberus of the Custom House.

Mexico has evidently learned nothing from the lessons of the past. Wretched as all her Governments have been, they have appeared at their worst in the management of the national finances. Their criminal recklessness in this respect was the direct cause of the Maximilian *regime*, and of nine out of ten of the countless revolts. The latest despatches from Matamoras contain two significant statements. They say: "The officials of the civil service have not been paid for four months," and "The Congress is debating a proposition to make an annual grant of $20,000 to an opera troupe."

Nearly all the great composers of Opera are dead. Wagner, Gounod, and Verdi alone remain. Gounod has rested upon the laurels of "Faust," and has produced nothing since which is not more or less a repetition of that Opera. Verdi has reached an age when he cannot be expected to do much more. Wagner alone exists with his [illegible], and is doing a giant's work for music. The time is, therefore, opportune to inquire why we cannot have a distinctive American National Opera. We have the Opera-Houses for its production. We have unparalleled scenic and mechanical resources. We have the players for orchestra, the artists to produce it, the conductors to lead. Have we the composer to write it? Evidently, we have not the composer who can write like Wagner, Gounod, or Verdi; but we have composers who can commence in a small way. Opera, in all countries, has been of slow growth, and has commenced from small beginnings. Hundreds of Operas have been written, produced once, and then shelved forever. American opera must go through the same process; but each production, however crude it may be, prepares the way for something better; and, by constant trial, the time would come when American Opera might be produced with success. We have painters, poets, and sculptors who can challenge comparison with their contemporaries everywhere. There is no good reason why we should not have composers. Who will make the trial?

Wendell Phillips has, apparently, outlived his day. His last oration was delivered before the Boston Knights of St. Crispin, on Friday evening. He urged the workingmen to stand by each other, and elect their President in 1876. For years there has been complaint that the capitalists elected our Presidents; but, even if this were true, we fail to see the political wisdom of transferring the choice of our Chief Magistrate from one part of the people to another part, instead of to the whole. Then, Mr. Phillips said that manual laborers should work but eight hours a day, and have "gardens, and books, and beautiful things" given them. To carry out this programme, other people would have to work a good deal more than eight hours a day; but this is a point that Mr. Phillips and his coadjutors always discreetly shun. The speaker said that our financial system should be remodelled so that money might be had for 3 per cent. The folly of this idea is only equalled by its vagueness. Why is 3 per cent a juster rate than 10? It cannot be simply because it is less, for in that case no-interest would be the only just rate. Certainly, if the righteousness of interest is acknowledged at all, it is a wondrously egotistic thing for any man to pretend to be better qualified than all the rest of the world together to fix the limit of this righteousness. The oration ended, as was fitting, with an eulogy of General Butler.

The "managing mamma" who throws her marriageable daughters at the head or heart of every marriageable man, is a well-known feature of society novels and of social life. In brilliant contrast with her conduct is that of Mrs. Fontaine, of Los Angeles, California. Her 15-year old daughter was beloved by a gentleman named Wells, and, despairing of the maternal blessing, they resolved to elope. Mrs. F. discovered the plot, armed herself with a pistol with which she had lately shot the stealer of her cows, and, when Wells appeared, threatened to deal the same fate to the stealer of her daughter. There was no elopement. A few months afterwards, however, they managed to escape together, fled into Lower California, and were married. Returning to fall upon the maternal bosom and be forgiven, they learned, as they neared Los Angeles, that the maternal bosom was racked by hate instead of love, and that Mrs. F. was seeking them armed with the self-same pistol. The unhappy pair fled to Kern River and actually swam to an island therein, in the vain hope of escaping the wrath to come. The mother soon appeared upon the main land, pistol in hand, and declared a strict blockade. For three days she starved the fugitives, and then, when her revenge was sated, permitted them to come to the shore, forgave their sins, and took them to her home.

We have something official from the State Department, at last, on the question of the consequential claims. Secretary Fish's statement to General Banks is, substantially, that the Administration would not withdraw the claims if it could, and that it could not withdraw them after their presentation, if it would. To the first part of this double barrelled objection, there is nothing to say. "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." To the second, there is something to say. A precedent counts for more in diplomacy than even in law, and there is a precedent for the withdrawal of claims after their presentation. During the ten years after 1819, Spain maintained a paper-blockade of the South American Republics, and seized many American vessels and cargoes. During Jackson's Administration, a demand for indemnity was made and a number of claims filed. Some of these were declared to be unfounded, and were promptly withdrawn before the award was made. Jackson established the precedent of the spoils system, which the present Administration has so faithfully followed; and his precedent of withdrawing claims is at least as deserving of imitation.

General B. C. Tilghman, of Philadelphia, has invented and patented a new method of engraving and cutting any hard substance, which seems destined to work a revolution in many of our most difficult and disagreeable trades. The invention is called the "Sand-Blast Engraving Process." It consists, essentially, in driving a jet of sand, by some mechanical power, against the surface to be engraved or cut. The effect is wonderful. Glass an inch thick has been perforated in seven seconds. A hardened steel file was drilled through in one minute. The jet acts, not by scraping the object acted upon, but by fairly pulverizing it into dust. The most satisfactory power that can be used is steam. When a particular pattern is to be cut, the parts of the glass, iron, or stone which are to be left intact are covered with rubber or cement, and the jet takes effect only on the exposed parts. The advantages of the process are its quickness and cheapness. Under 80 pounds of steam, the sand-blast will cut three cubic inches of granite per minute. It can be applied with especial utility to the excavation of tunnels, and is susceptible of a great variety of other uses.

Mrs. Fanny Hyde, of Brooklyn, was, before and after her marriage, the mistress of her employer, Watson. One day she got tired of her Watson, and killed the sharer of her guilt. Beyond her own unsupported testimony, there is nothing to prove that he was a whit more responsible than she for the relation they bore to each other. His friends claim that he told her that he intended to go back to his wife, and that she, in a fit of jealousy and revenge, killed him. The one story is at least as credible as the other. This model murderess is now on trial. She is pretty; she is dressed elegantly; she weeps at proper intervals; she has had two doctors testify that she had an attack of "incipient homicidal mania;" and everything indicates that she will go free. If Watson, under such circumstances, had killed her, he would surely have been hung, even in New York; but, as the culprit is a woman, our admirable system of justice, that, according to the shrieking sisterhood, bears so unjustly upon women, will, doubtless, dismiss her with a pitying injunction to beware of "incipient homicidal mania" in the future.

One of the well-disguised blessings of the Chicago fire is beginning to appear. The names which played such havoc with costly paintings and statuary here have brought from over the ocean three magnificent art-galleries, the contributions of the artists of France, Germany, and England to their brethren of the Garden City. The French collection alone is valued by good judges at $100,000. All three are to be sold very soon. The beneficial results of the diffusion among us of so many masterpieces of art will be great. We are a peculiar people, with a goodly number of peculiar failings, the great majority of which are the result of our undue development of practical as distinguished from æsthetic tastes and virtues. The more widely we can diffuse a taste for the beautiful for its own sake, without reference to its utility in any other way, the more clearly will we approach that harmonious development which is as essential to a nation as to an individual.

The New York *Evening Post* published an account of the dreamy indolence of Nassau, New Providence, whereupon the *Tribune* savagely denounced Free-Trade as the responsible cause of all this indolence. This bit of special pleading bears a strong resemblance to Henry C. Carey's famous plea of the benefits of Protection in destroying the potato-bug. It is a little more fallacious even than that, for it calmly attributes the inevitable result of habit and race, and, above all, climate, to an entirely different cause. The truth is that, notwithstanding all these, the Bahamas do a thriving trade, quite as thriving, comparatively speaking as that of Cuba, where Protection does its perfect work. All the English possessions are recovering from the reverses that the abolition of slavery brought upon them. Jamaica, cursed as it is by "British Free-Trade," had a surplus revenue last year of £21,000, and is building up a splendid system of schools and colleges throughout the country.

Our almanacs might, with perfect safety, print across their pages for the spring months the warning legend: "Clergymen about this time look out for seduction suits." Last spring, there were half-a-dozen such cases, and this year has been equally prolific. Rev. Myram D. Wood, who has hitherto borne the highest character, has just been sentenced to ten years in the Georgia Penitentiary for the seduction of a young woman of Atlanta, Ga. From the testimony of his accuser, it is evident that she was at least as much to blame as he, and the whole thing looks very much like a put-up job. The accused received his sentence with a solemn asseveration of his innocence. Rev. Charles Gelwick has just been acquitted of a similar charge at Princeton, in this State, and cases of the same sort are now pending in New York, Baltimore, and Galveston, Texas.

The advantages of advertising are well illustrated by the life and adventures of an English clergyman, whose peculiar career has landed him, at last, in a police-court. This clever advertiser was a broken-down curate, who, weary with serving Heaven and starving, resolved to transfer his allegiance. He managed to get a chapel in Clapham road, London, and then proceeded to trade on his reputation. He issued circulars asking for money for families in his charge who were suffering from small-pox. On the £143 received for these unfortunates he lived in comfort for some time, and then transformed himself into 500 poor children in want of a Christmas dinner, and advertised for aid. The resulting £90 maintained him until a few weeks ago, when the police descended upon him and put an end to his swindles for the time being.

The Co-operative Societies of England have just held their Fourth Annual Congress. Tom Hughes, M. P., presided. The debates of the session showed how greatly the principle of co-operation has advanced in Great Britain. New societies have been formed by scores, and in many small towns the cost of living for non-members as well as members has sensibly diminished. Various efforts have been made by tradesmen to break down different associations, but these attempts have all failed. It is evident that Great Britain is years ahead of us in this matter. An Annual Congress of our Co-operative Societies would make a beggarly showing. If it consisted of non-sectarian associations, it would scarcely number a corporal's guard.

Parents who wish their children to become missionaries will do well to keep from them the late news from New Zealand. Last December, one fanatic killed a missionary there in full view of his whole congregation, cut off his head, gathered the congregation in their church, and then, standing in the pulpit, made a nice little meal of missionary eyes and missionary blood. He has since been hung, but the childish mind will scarcely regard his fate as full compensation for that of his victim, and, if the story is known, the missionary spirit will be apt to suffer greatly.

The *Nation* calls attention to the fact that the signers of the New York Grant call, while eminently respectable and rich, are substantially the same men who "indorsed" Richard B. Connolly in 1870, and certified that his accounts were everything that accounts should be. It recalls the fact as an illustration of the inevitable conservatism of the moneyed interests, which are always and everywhere opposed to change in the ruling powers.

POLITICAL.

The Michigan Republican Convention meets at Jackson, May 16. For Governor, the names mentioned are John J. Bagley, of Detroit; Moses V. Aldrich, of Grand Rapids; T. D. Gilbert, of Grand Rapids; Senator F. B. Stockbridge, and the present Auditor General Humphrey. Governor Baldwin is also favorably mentioned by several papers. For Lieutenant Governor, Henry H. Holt, of Muskegon, and Senator A. B. Wood, are named.

—Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson was, on Wednesday, unanimously renominated for Congress by the Republican Convention at Cambridge, Ind. The nomination is, we believe, the first of the kind in this campaign, and was doubtless hurried up in order that Judge Wilson, whose present seat is contested, might have the benefit of the endorsement.

—The Philadelphia *Press* says:

The condensation of the editorial opinions of the Republican state press, which appeared in Saturday's paper, indicated the general drift of sentiment in the State, and makes it unnecessary for us to cull anything further. The dissatisfaction is general.

—The New York *Evening Post* says:

That part of the Republican party of Pennsylvania known as the Cameron Ring, composed of the Harrisburg plunderers and the Philadelphia "Ring-Tailles," seems at last to have overreached itself and to be on the road to defeat. For many years it has controlled the politics of that State, and much influence in prostituting the politics of the Nation. It has elected Governors, United States Senators, and Congressmen; it has filled the Custom Houses and Post Offices with its creatures; it has maintained a system of political engineering in Philadelphia unsurpassed for meanness and lawlessness even by the Tammany Ring. But when the Reform revolution broke out, and this Ring declared war upon it by packing a Convention for next June's State ticket, it exceeded the bounds to which even the patience of the Pennsylvania Republicans can be stretched. We believe that it will be impossible to elect the Republican State ticket in October.

—The Albany *Evening Journal's* plan of keeping the Democratic party active in order to keep on killing it, is like that of the man who cut off his dog's tail by degrees, one inch at a time, because he pitied the poor dog.

—The Peoria *Transcript*, in denying that either Colonel R. G. Ingersoll or E. G. Johnson will attend the Cincinnati Convention, says:

Both gentlemen are practically out of politics, and propose staying out. Neither of them has the least sympathy with the Democracy, and will not aid in bringing the Democracy again into power. Colonel Ingersoll will not vote for the re-election of President Grant. It depends on circumstances whether he votes for President at all. At any rate, beyond the mere act of voting he will do nothing.

—As to the situation in the Seventeenth Congressional District of Illinois, a writer in the Belleville *Advocate* says:

St. Clair has been tied up with so many Democratic counties, that we shall have to fight like tigers to carry it for the progressive party. We could find some excellent material for Congressmen in Monroe as well as Macoupin and Madison Counties. In the latter county, there are Judge Gillespie, Judge Baker, Mr. Metcalf, or Mr. Parks of the *Telegraph*; either of these gentlemen would do us honor in the National Assembly. In St. Clair, Colonel Hecker, Judge Pieper, or Judge Underwood would fill the position well; but we are inclined to the opinion that the Hon. J. B. Hay will develop the strength of our party more fully than anyone else just now, because he carries at this time the prestige of having served us most excellently and industriously in the position he now fills. As the district now stands, St. Clair must give 2,000 Republican majority to win the day.

—Among new Republican names brought out for Congress in Iowa are Judge James W. McDill, in the Council Bluffs District, and D. H. Frost, of the Belle Plaine *Union*, in the Fifth District.

—General Alfred M. Scales, of Rockingham, declines to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, because under disabilities.

—The Tennessee Democratic Convention will be held May 9, and General B. F. Cheatham, "the old war-horse of Tennessee in Confederate days," has entered for the Gubernatorial nomination against Governor Brown. Quarles is a third man in the race.

—While Tennessee Republicans complain that a desire to defeat Maynard governed the Legislature in prescribing the geographical limits of the Second Congressional District, Mississippi Conservatives complain over a redistricting of that State which permits of only one Conservative Congressman.

PERSONAL.

D. Robert Barclay has recently purchased a considerable interest in the St. Louis *Evening Dispatch*.

—The Hon. William A. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, having resigned the Probate Judgeship of Middlesex County, Mass., the Hon. George M. Brooks, M. C., is an applicant for the vacant place.

—General Sam. F. Carey, the "Apostle of Temperance," is lecturing in North Carolina.

—Daniel Turner, son of the late Commodore, goes as Consul to Osaka and Hiogo, Japan.

Those Law-Books.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Why don't the Lawyers of Chicago have a large meeting, and discuss the matter of the donated law books, and have an amicable and honest arrangement made concerning them? If Chicago should burn down again, I don't believe the public would contribute ten cents for relief. Nothing is sensible as an exalted and comprehensive magnanimity. Permit this note from a professional man, though not a lawyer. Justice should be done in the premises. TOMPKINS.

CHICAGO, April 20.

CINCINNATI.

The Movement Throughout the Country.

Liberal Republicans in Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana.

State Calls in Minnesota, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Louisiana.

Horace Greeley's Advice to Southern Colored Men.

Schedule of Reduced Railroad Fares to the Convention.

Illinois.

METAMORA, Ill., April 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberal Republicans of Woodford County are beginning to look with great interest towards the Cincinnati Convention. There are quite a number of prominent Republicans here who are in sympathy with the Reform movement.

It is reported here that the Hon. A. M. Cavan has declared himself in favor of the Cincinnati Convention. He is an able and energetic Republican, a young man of fine ability, and the report here has created some excitement among the Grant wing of the party. COS.

The Galesburg *Free Press* says:

We are assured that among others of our city who are in favor of the reforms promised at Cincinnati, are Chief Justice Lawrence, Judge A. A. Smith, the Hon. T. G. Frost, Judge Mitchell, E. P. Williams, Esq., Colonel White, and most of the talent and integrity of the Republican party. The German element is all but unanimous for the Cincinnati movement, and so are the Swedes. The Reformers make a strong showing in Galesburg.

Iowa.

The Dubuque *Times*, publishing the call for a Liberal Republican meeting in that city, with 130 signatures, says:

We publish it as a matter of news to our readers, and at the request of some of the gentlemen most actively connected with the movement. The names attached to the call include a portion of our German Republicans, and a few of our prominent business men heretofore identified with the Republican party. We do not doubt the sincerity of the convictions of these gentlemen, and question only the wisdom and the necessity of their action.

Indiana.

The Terre Haute *Gazette* says:

Colonel R. E. Rose, who was the Republican Elector for this Congressional District at the last Presidential election, and one of the most active canvassers in the whole State, will represent Greene County in the approaching anti-Grant Convention at Cincinnati.

Minnesota.

To the Republicans of Minnesota:

The undersigned, Republicans of the State of Minnesota,—believing that the management of the party with which they have acted for years past has fallen into the hands of men who are using the organization for the purpose of self-aggrandizement and plunder rather than for the interest of the public at large, and recognizing that it is impossible to rescue the Government from the men now in power by the usual means resorted to by political parties, inasmuch as the voice of the people will not be heard in the Office-Holders' Convention at Philadelphia,—do hereby declare:

1. That military rule in all parts of the country should cease, and no further punishment be inflicted upon citizens for past political offences.

2. That the holder of the Presidential office should be limited to one term.

3. That Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden on the industry of the country as light as possible.

4. That a reform in the Civil Service should be inaugurated such as to relieve political actions from official patronage.

5. That the encroachments of the Federal upon Local Governments and the centralization of the General Government should be checked.

6. That corruption in public officials should be rebuked, the acts of the guilty investigated and exposed, and the perpetrators punished without fear or favor.

Believing that the extraordinary emergency requires extraordinary action, we invite all Republicans of Minnesota who agree with the sentiments expressed herein, to unite with us in attending the Liberal Republican Mass Convention called to meet in Cincinnati on the first day of May next, there to counsel with Republicans from all parts of the country and determine upon the means and measures necessary to accomplish the desired reforms.

Thos. Bleascher,	E. Ortman,	Aaron Goodrich,
A. Grether,	C. D. Williams,	W. W. Mayo,
H. Vander Horck,	G. P. Harris,	E. J. Hodgson,
August Fode,	Samuel Doughty,	S. Mayall,
Herman Kirkler,	Wm. Brauch,	M. Hasan,
M. Oswald,	E. S. Youmans,	H. P. Hall,
George Hulm,	W. T. Adams,	E. C. Belote.
T. R. Huntington,	H. T. Williamson,	

From the St. Paul Dispatch.

The above address, though signed by prominent Republicans from various portions of the State, has had no general circulation, as there has been no assemblage for an interchange of views among those who favor the Reform movement. That very many would have been glad of the opportunity to join in the address, whose names are not appended, is doubtless true, and, but for the informal manner of its presentation, a greater opportunity would have been afforded. The signers have neither desire nor idea of constituting themselves special leaders of the new and important movement which bids fair to revolutionize the country, but they invite cooperation and support, upon an equal footing, of all who believe that the time has come when action should be taken to remedy the evils noted. Since the great meeting in New York on the 12th, the Presidential campaign for 1872 can be considered fairly opened. The founders of the Republican party, the men who have been the most steadfast friends of the country, appeal to their brethren to meet with them in council at Cincinnati to consider the public abuses of the office-holders, and to this invitation Minnesota makes response. No one joining the movement need entertain the fear that he is going over to the Democratic party. He is simply placing himself in the ranks of honest men, who regard political parties as having higher ends to serve than securing public plunder.

The Cincinnati Convention will be the most imposing assemblage that has gathered since the Chicago Convention that nominated Lincoln in 1860. It will embrace some of the ablest statesmen of the day, and the counsels will be wise and deliberate there is no room to doubt.

The Germans of St. Paul (as in all parts of Minnesota) are fully aroused to the importance of the political situation, but they have preferred to take independent action, and have therefore decided to call a mass meeting of their countrymen to assemble at Turners' Hall on Saturday evening, when their platform will be adopted. The following is their call:

At a meeting held yesterday it was resolved to call a mass meeting of German Republicans for the purpose of consulting on the position which we ought to take in regard to the next Presidential election, and to invite the attendance of every German Republican.

J. C. Becht,	Math. Holl,	H. Bingenheimer,
J. G. Betz,	C. F. Heerz,	Henry Allerman,
G. Willius,	Chas. Miller,	Geo. Seibert,
C. Passavant,	C. Hoffman,	G. Hancke,
L. Engels,	Gottfried Elbot	F. Dantz,
Dr. Schwarzbach,	A. Passavant,	H. Schiffbauer,
G. Stein,	A. Wolff,	P. Gaertelsen,
J. Penner,	Th. Sander,	R. Stiefel,
W. Penner,	H. Pfankuch,	H. Escole,
Albert Scheffer,	G. Siegenthaler,	F. Barnholzer,
H. Habighorst,	F. Luhrsen,	Fred. Theobald,
Otto Gersting,	John Mat les,	Theodore Bank,
A. Holterhoff,	Chas. Mathen,	Geo. Gruber.

Massachusetts.

The undersigned have observed with pleasure that the call for a gathering of Republicans at Cincinnati on the 1st of May sets forth every principle for which the Republican party has contended, and invites only those who have sustained, and who pledge themselves by no act or word to endanger the vital principles of the Republican party, and who are in earnest in demanding reforms which no Republican, faithful to those principles in their logical application, can fail to support.

We believe that great reform in all departments of Government, Municipal, State, and National, though imperatively demanded by public interests, can only be secured by consultation and agreement among those who realize its necessity, and that such a consultation as the one proposed will be productive of great good to the country.

We therefore hope to see the Convention of May 1 largely attended by the true Republicans from all parts of the country.

April, 1872.

F. W. Bird,	T. Q. Browne,	Geo. W. Campbell, Pittsfield;
Edw. Atkinson,	Chas. G. Davis, Plymouth;	Thos. G. Carson, Pittsfield;
Wm. Endicott, Jr.,	Wm. S. Robinson,	John M. Brewster, Pittsfield;
Joseph M. Day,	Joseph S. Ropes,	Robt. Pomeroy, Pittsfield;
George B. Blake,	Chas. B. Drew,	Edwin F. Sandys, Pittsfield;
Ed. in Wright,	Geo J. Fisher,	R. M. Morse, Jr.,
Edw. L. Philbrick,	Chas. H. Fiske,	Waldo Higginson.
M. P. Kennard,	F. B. Sanborn, Springfield;	
John S. Farlow,	H. K. Plumb, Westfield;	
W. I. Bowditch,		
Geo. M. Barnard,		

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

The following call has been issued by the Liberal Republicans:

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned propose to attend the National Convention of Liberal Republicans, to be held in Cincinnati, and cordially invite our Republican brethren of Pennsylvania who believe that party should have a nobler destiny than mere subordination to personal purposes to join in the deliberations of that body. Accepting the proposed Convention as entirely of and within the Republican party and as designed to promote the success of Republican measures liberalized in accord with the necessities of the nation, we deem it our duty to meet our brethren from all other States who are struggling for the manhood of Republican citizens and for the honored prosperity of the whole country, and we believe the time has come for equal laws, equal protection, and equal privileges to be accorded to all the people of the Union.

That all taxes imposed should be with a view to revenue, and so adjusted as to protect the industrial interests of the whole country; that the special legislation in the interest of capital against labor should be reprobated; that military rule in time of peace and military interference with popular elections are in conflict with the whole spirit and genius of our free institutions; that local self-government should be reasserted with all the majesty of the sovereign people against the encroachments of Federal power, and that the Civil Service Reform is imperatively demanded to protect the freedom of political action from the now common controlling influence of official patronage.

Believing these views are shared by a large majority of the Republicans of the country, we will cordially unite with all advisory movements with in the organization looking to the advancement of the Republican standard to meet the demands of patriotism and peace, and we confidently hope that the whole people, regardless of party affinities, are prepared to join in the common effort to secure an administration of the Government that will make fraternity, liberty, and law the cherished faith of all classes in all sections of our regenerated Union.

J. M. Bickman,	Wm. Painter,	Wm. F. Thomas,
David Barclay,	Thos. Warnell,	Wm. M. Ball,
W. W. Irwin,	W. H. Armstrong,	Jas. W. Cass,
R. S. White,	Chas. Wis er,	W. W. Rutherford,
Chas. B. Lee,	H. Weber,	J. C. Bomberger,
T. J. Power,	Robert Morris,	J. M. McClure,
Jas. Cadwell,	Henry Coke,	J. B. Synder,
Samuel Evans,	M. B. Lowry,	Wm. L. Dennis,
E. S. Sutherland,	J. R. Hecther,	S. Darlington,
Caleb H. Burnett,	S. J. Wood,	G. D. Chesney,
Jesse W. Walker,	A. W. Bailey,	E. T. Chase,
C. F. Ballinger,	Chas. Hower,	Joshua Kaces,
B. T. Etter,	Theo. Herr,	D. D. Dillmore.
F. H. E. Jackson,	J. M. Payer,	

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, April 18.

In Connecticut the Liberal movement is organizing with much strength, and a call similar to that of the New York and Massachusetts Republicans will be promulgated in a day or two. The call will be signed by ex-Senator Lafayette S. Foster, Samuel Fessenden, David A. Wells, the Hon. Mark Howard, ex-Mayor Allen, of Hartford, J. P. Morris, the Hon. David Clark, and a number of other equally prominent citizens from various portions of the State.

New York.

From the New York Tribune, April 19.

Colonel F. A. Conkling presided at the meeting of the Liberal Republican Committee of Twenty-five, yesterday afternoon, at the Astor House. The session was brief, and devoted entirely to the transaction of business. The Chairman reported that arrangements were making to secure proper headquarters in Cincinnati for the New York delegation. The following Finance Committee was appointed: Sinclair Tousey, Wm. R. Stewart, Wm. H. Raynor, F. J. Fithian, J. N. Hegeman.

Everything indicates the attendance of a very large delegation from this city.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.

The following Liberal Republican proclamation was issued to-day:

The Liberal Republicans of Louisiana to their Friends throughout the Nation:

The undersigned have determined to recommend to their Republican friends in Louisiana the propriety of attending the Cincinnati Convention, to assemble on the 1st of May. A statement of our reasons for so doing is both necessary and proper. Pursuing a policy in 1871, the office-holders of General Grant have packed Conventions and sent delegates to Philadelphia instructed to vote for his renomination for the Presidency. To doubt the propriety of this movement disqualifies the delegate, and proscribes him at tendance. In this the public sentiment has been stalled, and the trusted leaders of the Republican party ostracised to such an extent as this work progressed that it was now evident that the Philadelphia Convention will be composed almost exclusively of the personal friends and dependents of the President, who go there to register simply a foreordained decree. We do not favor the re-election of General Grant as President, and even should he be nominated at Philadelphia will only consent to support him because we have not the opportunity of voting, with a favorable prospect of election for a ticket of Republicans fully committed to the principles and traditions of that great party. There being little or no doubt of the nomination of Grant at Philadelphia, it behooves all good Republicans familiar with the course of the Administration, especially in this State, to counsel together and determine what is the wise and patriotic course to pursue. Here the President has permitted his office-holders to use the Custom House building for purposes of a party Convention, closing its doors and permitting no one to enter it for a whole day without a ticket issued by the United States Marshal, and delivered by the Postmaster through the gate of the Money-Order Department of the Post Office, on the pretence of an apprehended disturbance. Two hundred and fifty persons were armed and sworn, and labelled Deputy Marshals, and supported by United States troops drawn up in line of battle in the Custom House. Out of 118 delegates regularly elected to the Convention, ninety were refused admission to the court room where the Marshal, Postmaster and Collector, acting as a Committee, had invited them to convene. General Grant was fully advised of all these proceedings by a Special Committee of the Republican party, and refused to disavow them. The entire press of the country reprehended the gross intrusion with military and office-holding violence in the domestic affairs of this State, and begged him to dismiss the instruments of the wrong. Having himself been the principal, he refused to dismiss his agents. The same Federal office-holders, gathering fresh inspiration and courage from their retention in place against the protest of the nation, next conspired together for the overthrow of the State Government. In order to accomplish their revolutionary purpose, they employed in the Custom-House a large number of Senators and Representatives, with the sole view of controlling their votes and actions in the Legislature. A number of those persons have never, up to this hour, discharged one official duty for the Government in pursuance of their appointment, but have regularly drawn their pay. In their efforts to destroy this Government they used an armed revenue cutter to take beyond the authority of the State for several days fifteen Senators, six of whom were Custom-house officials, with the avowed purpose of breaking a quorum of the Senate. For nineteen days this was continued, when they returned, backed by a mob which publicly threatened violence. Federal troops were brought here on the application of these conspirators with the purpose of giving force and moral support to their movement, and when they found that the patriotic General who was in command would not allow himself to be made their tool, and would not use the troops to preserve order, the same conspirators caused the removal of the troops without the city in order that the mob might proceed with its violence; and this, notwithstanding a call had been made by the Legislature—properly organized—on the President, as prescribed by the Constitution, for troops to protect the public property of the State. These same conspirators next caused a United States Commissioner to issue warrants for the arrest of four Senators and twenty-two members of the House on the frivolous pretext of violating the Ku-Klux law, who were taken by the United States Marshals from the Capitol a few moments before the session of the Legislature, in order to enable an unscrupulous House to expel sixteen members in the interest to allow them to carry out their schemes of revolution and violence. By aiding, supporting, and indorsing these conspirators, General Grant has voluntarily assumed the responsibility of their acts. Not only this, but he has treated all remonstrances with supreme contempt. Actuated solely by ambition, and the spirit of aggrandizement, he has been very prompt to use United States bayonets in support of his own selfish purposes. He has maintained in office men notoriously incompetent and inimical both to the interests of the party, and those of the community at large. He has never hesitated to trample upon or set aside the principles of the Republican party when they interfered with his private aims or desires. In fact, he recognizes his public and political duty as subordinate to his personal interests.

These are some of the considerations that impel us to recommend a participation in the proceedings of the Convention at Cincinnati, and there to take such action as wisdom and patriotism may dictate. The Convention will be composed of many of the leading minds of the Republican party, and is exclusively a gathering of the members of that party. Many of those who will be present have made illustrious records of devotion to Republican principles, and are historically identified with the proudest of Republican triumphs, but they will be men of independent character and fearless purpose, not prepared to bow the knee to the Baal of a personal despotism; men who are in favor of a Republican Government in the United States, and who believe we are in supreme peril of losing it.

H. C. Warmoth,	Wm. Grant,	J. W. Quiner,
T. W. Conway,	G. A. Sheridan,	J. O. Noyes,
M. A. Southworth,	J. S. Swords,	G. S. Lacey,
G. B. Hunsacker,	R. W. Adams,	A. B. Stannaker,
F. Herron,	F. W. Fairfax,	G. S. Randall,
C. E. Dumas,	J. P. A. Raynol,	J. S. Belden,
F. E. Dumas,	C. W. Ringgold,	W. S. Kinsella,
S. F. Cremick,	C. Bussey,	E. N. Cullom,
E. Goutt,	E. Bentley,	

and 500 other leading Republicans of the State.

The Louisiana Delegation have arranged for a special train to take delegates from Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas, with them, and will enter Cincinnati with bands of music taken from here. More than 100 Germans will go.

West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, April 18.

At a conference of leading Liberal Republicans and Liberal Democrats, held in this city to-day, it was resolved that the Liberal Republicans of West Virginia who may attend, as delegates, the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati on May 1, be requested to use all honorable means to secure the nomination by that body of Chief Justice Chase to the Presidency. A similar resolution was adopted requesting the Liberal Democrats who may be in attendance as delegates to the Reunion and Reform Convention, which meets at the same time and place, to use their influence for the nomination of the Chief Justice.

A platform was adopted, which briefly covers the following provisions: Perpetuity and sovereignty of the American Union; restoration of local self-government; preservation and co-ordination of the three departments of the Government, Executive, Legislative and Judicial; an acceptance, in good faith, of the three last amendments to the Constitution; adjustment of our tariff laws to a revenue standard, with such discriminations only as the general interests of the country may require; amnesty for all past political offences; protection of the rights of labor; a speedy return of the currency to a specie standard; accession of neighboring States when it can be done without interference with national obligations, and without force or fraud; protection of American citizens, whether native or naturalized, from the despotism of foreign government; and the inviolability of the national debt. The platform concludes with an appeal to all patriotic citizens to unite to protect the Union of States and rights of citizens, and for the restoration of peace, progress, and prosperity to the entire people.

Horace Greeley's Advice to the Colored Men of the South.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.

The following will appear, by permission, in the New Orleans *Republican* to-morrow:

Hon. T. W. Conway, New Orleans:

SIR: I have yours of the 21st inst. I think colored people will be benefited by, and should sympathize with the Cincinnati Convention, because it tends to free them from the odium of complicity with the villainies and robberies which have been perpetrated in the abused name of Republicanism during the past five or six years, especially in the South. The monstrous exaggeration of taxes and debts in most of the Southern States is the fruit of white villainy. The thieves who perpetrated these robberies are now seeking to escape the just punishment of their crimes by bawling lustily, "Grant!" "Grant!" "I'm for Grant!" "Hurrah for Grant!"

The Cincinnati movement is at deadly feud with these robbers and their evil deeds. Let the honest and upright colored men join in them, and thus rid themselves of crimes which others only have perpetrated. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Railroad Fares to the Convention.

The following is a schedule of reduced rates of railroad fare to the Cincinnati Convention of May 1, 1872. The Committee wish to state that, for several reasons, it has been difficult to make arrangements to reduce fare with other roads than those named here, leading to the principal cities noted in this schedule, and would suggest that when this occurs, parties coming to the Conventions should ask for reduced fares, and it is probable their request will be granted:

RATES OF FARE.

Round trip to Cincinnati and return from—

St. Louis	$15.00
Chicago	12.00
Baltimore	12.00
New York	20.00
Philadelphia	24.00
Harrisburg	18.00
Pittsburg	10.00
Buffalo	12.50
Cleveland	8.00
Louisville	5.00
Indianapolis	5.00
Toledo	8.00

The Atlantic & Great Western Railway, by W. B. Shattuc, General Ticket Agent, agrees to sell round trip tickets from all its stations, on April 30 and May 1, 1872, good for return one day after adjournment of Convention, at one and one-fifth of the regular fare.

The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, by W. B. Hale, same as Atlantic & Great Western Railway, except return limited to May 8, 1872, inclusive.

The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railway, by C. K. Lord, same as Ohio & Mississippi Railway.

The Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, by J. W. Pittsburg, agrees to sell round trip tickets from all its stations, on April 30 and May 1, 1872, good for return till May 4, inclusive, at two cents per mile each way.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroads, agree to sell round trip tickets, April 30 and May 1, 1872, good for return till and including May 5, 1872, from all stations, at two cents per mile each way.

The Dayton & Michigan Railroad, same as C. H. & D., and C. R. & C. Railroads, except sale will be restricted to April 29 and 30, 1872.

Pan Handle Route—The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company will sell round trip tickets from its principal stations, at 4 cents per mile, April 30 and May 1, good for return till May 7, inclusive.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway, by J. W. Brown, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, will sell round trip tickets to Cincinnati, and return as follows: From Cedar Rapids, Iowa, $18.50; Davenport, Iowa, $16.00; Rock Island $16.00; Peoria $13.10; Pekin $13.70; Bloomington, Ill., $11.75; and at half fare from all other stations on the I., B. & W. Railway.

W. L. O'BRIEN,
Chairman of Committee on Transportation.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

George W. Herman, Democratic member of the House from Jersey County, is a candidate for the State Senate this fall.

—William Provine, formerly Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Galesburg, has been appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Tenth Illinois District.

—Colonel David L. Hough, of LaSalle, is a candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

—The Directors of the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad feel assured that they have things now in shape so that the road will be completed at an early date.

—The Decatur *Republican* and Springfield *Journal* intimate that Judge John M. Scott, of Bloomington, "is physically incapable of meeting the requirements of the position," and that he cannot and ought not to remain longer on the Supreme bench.

—Ansel Bailey, Mayor-elect of Mount Carroll, declines to serve.

—A new bridge at Rockford has been completed at a cost of $28,000.

—The C. B. & Q. Railroad, having completed its branch track from Prophetstown to Fulton, is now fighting for a right of way to cross the bridge to Clinton, Iowa, and is resisted by the Northwestern Company. Rival gangs of men were, at last accounts, at work on the contested ground.

WISCONSIN.

—The tunnel on the Reedsburg Extension of the Northwestern Railroad will be three-fourths of a mile in length, the longest by half of any in Wisconsin. It is to be arched with brick.

—The Appleton *Crescent* says that O. H. Waldo, President of the Milwaukee & Northern Railway, will be retired at the next election of the Company, and that George Reed, Vice President of the Wisconsin Central (Land Grant) Railway, will receive his "ticket-of-leave" at the annual meeting of the Board.

—The Wausau *Wisconsin* has the following editorial announcement with reference to the recent local election: "Our worthy father was elected Police Justice, our worthy brother was elected Assessor, and our worthy self, be it known, ran for Alderman in our own ward, and, unfortunately, was defeated."

IOWA.

When the Legislature adjourned, on the 22d, it will be to meet in special session the third Wednesday of January, 1873, to consider the new code,—no other business to be introduced, except with unanimous consent.

—Dallas County will devote its swamp lands to the use of the St. Paul and Southwestern Railroads.

—The Dubuque *Times* has within the week recorded the death of three men, drowned while duck hunting, in that vicinity.

—The Dubuque *Times* says:

There have been strong rumors afloat of negotiations pending by which the directory of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad passes into control of the Northwestern Railroad Company, which has its river crossing at Clinton. It is even maintained by some parties who ought to be posted, that this negotiation has been perfected.

—The sarcasm of "The Court" at Fort Dodge cuts deep—into the pocket. At the recent term of Court a number of persons were tried for selling intoxicating liquors. One of the prisoners was asked the usual question, whether he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced. A running conversation ensued between the Court and the prisoner, with a view of ascertaining how much money had been made in his saloon,—the Court intimating that, if he could ascertain just what amount had been made, the fine would be that amount, and enough more to make it a day long to be remembered. The prisoner stated that he had made nothing. "In fact," said he, "I don't consider myself safe." "Neither do I consider you safe," returned the Court, and, to show the correctness of his judgment on that point, inflicted a fine of $500, the figure which several of the liquor-sellers of Fort Dodge have had to foot in this session of the Court.

—Dennis M. Harris, the well-known Democratic politician of Western Iowa, retires from his editorial chair.

—An act of the Legislature, to go into effect with the beginning of next year, when the terms of all Circuit Judges expire, reduces the number of Judges one-half.

—The Editorial Association meets June 11, and about 200 are expected to join in a trip to Ogden, in Pullman cars, at reduced rates.

INDIANA.

The price asked for the Indianapolis *Sentinel* establishment is $175,000; and L. G. Matthews, of the New Albany *Ledger*, is to be the purchaser.

—The car-works lately burned will be rebuilt at Jeffersonville, if the city donates $20,000.

—Last Tuesday afternoon, the boiler of a portable steam saw mill exploded, about 12 miles from Evansville, on the New Harmony Road, and three men were killed, viz.: Frank Taylor, John Gebel, and Jacob Neuman.

—The Laporte *Herald* says:

Old Uncle Johnny Robb, of Rolling Prairie, died the last of the week. The funeral took place at the Station on Saturday. In his house, after his death, was found the sum of $5,000 in gold, and several thousand dollars in silver, United States bonds, greenbacks, &c.,—in all about $18,000, so we are informed. The miserly old bachelor hoarded well.

—The engineer corps of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad ran a new line through Scipio township last week. The Council of Michigan City has appointed Mayor Walker, together with Messrs. Ashton and Roberts, a Committee to confer with the Chief Engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in regard to making Michigan City a point on the line of their road.

MICHIGAN.

Grand Haven is to have a daily paper.

—An investment, last November, of $750 in suburban real estate at Grand Rapids has yielded $8,000 cash.

—The balance in the State Treasury at the close of business on April 16 was $758,621.23.

—The Lansing *Republican* says:

A railroad from Lansing to St. Clair, so long talked of, to connect the Peninsular Railway from this city to Chicago, and with the Canada Southern, so as to form a through route from Chicago to New York, is again revived, in a form that promises speedy completion.

MINNESOTA.

Work upon the tunnel under the Falls of St. Anthony has stopped for want of funds, and the Committee in charge find themselves $8,000 in debt.

—The Supervisor of Internal Revenue has pounced upon the firms of Benson & Kendall and Breeden & Stewart, druggists, of Winona, and H. B. Upman, of Rochester, who were selling liquors at wholesale, while they held only retail licenses.

—Of the Boston colony at Detroit Lake, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the St. Paul *Press* says:

The forty families of the colony, who came on last fall and wintered there on their several claims, are all more than satisfied with their choice of homes. Of the thirty-eight families who came on this spring, nearly all have found choice locations near the town, and are delighted with the situation.

NEBRASKA.

The Beatrice *Express* learns that the Hon. James Doom will be put forward by his friends as candidate for Governor next fall.

—The Union Pacific Express, at Omaha, has received from the West an average of two tons of bullion per day during the past month.

—The Atchison & Nebraska Railroad has just been completed to Tecumseh, the county seat of Johnson County, Neb., 100 miles from Atchison.

THE TERRITORIES.

Warren Hussey, the Salt Lake banker, pays tax on an income of $327,000.

—The contract for building the Penitentiary for Wyoming has been awarded to Livingston & Schram, of Denver, at $31,450.

—The Greeley *Tribune*, in answering a malicious rumor, that the colony is breaking up, says:

To-day the Greeley plows are turning the soil for thirty miles along the banks of the Cache la Poudre. Our beet do believe in farming. Come up and see our birth and immigration registers, and you will agree with us that we can warm every month in the year. If our people are possessing the land, it is because we mean to cut our autographs on the plains of Colorado for all time.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEFORMITY INSTRUMENTS

Made to order. Agents for Geo. Tiemann & Co.'s celebrated Instruments. Full and complete stock at New York prices.

BLISS & TORREY,
25 Market-st.

HORSE-CAR [illegible]

[illegible] Avenue [illegible] Franchise [illegible] Legal Consider[illegible]

[illegible] City Railway [illegible] Switches [illegible] Tracks Susta[illegible]

[illegible] Interesting Points [illegible] Ordinance to [illegible] sidered Hereaf[illegible]

THE HORSE-CAR CASE.

Indiana Avenue and Eighteenth Street Franchises Under Legal Consideration.

City Railway Companies to Maintain Switches on Side Tracks Sustained.

Interesting Points of the Railway Ordinance to Be Considered Hereafter.

urday, Chief Justice Williams, of the urt, delivered his opinion and made in the matter of the information of ey General, by which property-owners feit the franchises of the Chicago City Company upon Indiana avenue and h street. The opinion explains itself: t first preceeded to consider the gen- tions to the information raised by the The counsel for the defendant had forfeiture of a franchise could not be until the proper branch of the govern- elected to take advantage of the for- d that in this State the General Assem- ily has the sole power to determine ll exercise the power; that while the y be, and has been, in some instances, by the general law which provides Attorney General or State Attorney ave of Court proceed to enforce a for- it it is a special delegation, and that this ary power to elect when the forfeiture isted could as well be delegated er person as to those designated in the aw. In this case, the discretionary s in fact been committed to the Council, and that it alone is to deter- her or not the public interests are to ed by the exaction of the forfeiture. uthat has been pointed out by any special law by which the legality or f the occupation of streets could be by the one now resorted to, and, if this maintained, it follows there is no which any alleged illegal occupation , either with or without the consent Council, could be judicially de- Until some other way is prescribed the method so long sanctioned by the the Court ought to be pursued. s said that the Court will not take of a case to shutted that an outside , by its aid, nullify the decree of the d that, in the case at bar, the City ago, though not a party to can, through its Common stantly nullify the action of the e if it should decree a forfeiture. In tain this position, it was necessary to at the City of Chicago had such an property in its streets that it can con- e for every purpose, legal or not, ac- the discretion of the Common Council. ly holds the fee of the streets only in he use of the public, and for their bene- hat use of the street shall be for the the public is a question open to judicial ion, and not subject to the absolute of the Common Council of Chicago. er it is asserted that the City of Chi- large pecuniary interest in this fran- therefore it should be made a party to ding had to divest its rights. It has in a certain contingency, se the franchise, and possess valuable rights. It is said that, for , the proceedings ought to have been cuse to which the city could have been rty. But the form of action was in the the Attorney General, and he, hav- d to this proceeding, I am only re- w to decide whether he has properly is action and made the proper party It is not asserted that, by any recog tice, the city could be made a defend- information. Indeed, it is admitted uld not be.

all that I deem it necessary to say, in of the objections to the right to bring in its present form. Waiving the whether such objections are made by in proper form, or in apt time, it, in my opinion, valid objections e present proceeding.

eplications have been filed by plaintiff of defendant, and to these replications that has demurred generally, and to replication several objections have n upon the argument. ctions are so many that I can only in- y concisely the view I take as to them t insists that the first replication is certainly, as it only alleges generally d not set out at all times and in all pplied with the acts and ordinances. of pleading requires the plaintiff in his to show the particulars in which the has failed to comply with the acts, and me, etc., even though the defendant but d case pleaded performances generally. s general rule of pleading (1 Stephens ng, and it ought especially to be en such case as this, where the informa- general in its terms. It is the only way efendant can be legally informed ed causes of forfeiture of its franchise. the replication is bad.

ubject on to the second replication in- construction of some provisions of ordinance of Aug. 22, 1864. The replica- provision as to defendant's franchise avenue south of Twenty-second street, the defendant did not procure the the consent of two-thirds of the prop- ical measurement on Eighteenth street, State street railway to the east line h avenue, and Indiana avenue enty-second street south to Egan ave- thin fifteen months after the passage of ce. The defendants, under this ob- nsist that by the ordinance each street ed by itself, and that the replication the reason that it sets up a neglect upon of the defendant to obtain the consent of hirds of the property by lineal measure- ing upon Eighteenth street, as a cause e of the franchise upon Indiana ave- dinance provides that the railway com- construct a track in and along Eigh- reet, from State street railway to the Wabash avenue, and on Indiana ave- Twenty-second street to the present ity limits. The same section provides construction of a railway on State from the south line of Lake terly to the centre of Chicago River. he railways provided for in this ordi- geographically connected together. It authority to construct a continuous three sections of roads in three different ovided the consent of the property- n those streets respectively shall first be The consent of the property-owners in had nothing to do with the right to the railway in another street, but Lake teenth streets and Indiana avenue were nt from each other as if they were named ent ordinances, for the reason that the is too broad in this regard; it is bad, murrer to it is sustained.

It is further objected that the is bad because it alleges the requisite consent by the upon the street was not obtained within nths. The railway on Indiana avenue e constructed in fifteen months from the of the ordinance and the consent had to obtained. In this regard there is no ith the replication, for it avers that con- not procured within the time fixed by l consent was obtained after that time defendant desires to test the question such subsequent consent avoids a for- e franchise he can aver the fact in nder and thus raise the question.

t objection to the third replication is a in that that replication makes the non- ion of a portion of the railway on In- venue a cause of forfeiture in reference ailway on Eighteenth street, as well as avenue, while, according to the view efore expressed, it is not a continuous nd the two railways are in no way de- upon each other. The non-completion Indiana line is no reason why a forfeiture be had on Eighteenth street. For this he demurrer to the third replication must ained. In connection with this replication, aid that the forfeiture under previous or- could only be in reference to the uncom- ortion of the road. This point I do not unnecessary involved in the decision of urrer. I incline, however, to the opinion there is to be a forfeiture, it must of the of the railway upon Indiana avenue.

murrer to the fourth replication must be ed, for the reason that it is no cause why ndant should lose its property in the sin- ck which they were by law permitted to because they have, in connection there- constructed side tracks, even if such side were not permitted by the ordinances. It then alleged in the replication that these unnecessary to the use and operation of the and if they were thus necessary, I should their construction a right incident to the of the main line, and that the side tracks not illegally in the street, but, if they are, be removed by proper proceedings, and existence meanwhile should not work a for- of the franchise in the single track.

fifth replication sets up a failure upon the of the defendant to sprinkle the streets on its tracks are laid as a cause of forfeiture franchises upon all such streets. It is not ary for me to determine whether the ordi- in reference to sprinkling the streets are force, or whether they have been repeal- contended for by the defendant. In no would such a neglect be any sufficient for a forfeiture of the defendant's fran- As well might it be concluded that the to obey any other city ordinance upon art of the defendant would work such for-

e seventh replication sets up substantially ame cause of forfeiture, and both replica- I deem to be insufficient, and the demurrer be sustained to each.

sixth replication sets up that the defen- has failed to maintain its tracks in accor- e with law, but has erected and maintained switches, and turnouts far above the the streets, to wit, six inches, by means of the vehicles lawfully passing along said s were prevented and obstructed from g the track and side tracks, and in at- g so to make such crossing were seriously riously injured, broken, and destroyed, by such tracks became a nuisance, and so . The demurrer admits the facts, and the being as alleged might constitute such con- upon the part of defendant as should work feiture of its franchises. demurrer to the sixth replication will ore be overruled.

the view I have briefly expressed above, the replication, to which demurrers have been ned, contain only two causes of forfeiture under any circumstances could be deemed ent. The second replication held up the procurement of the consent of two-thirds of property-holders, by lineal measurement, on enth street and Indiana avenue, within months from the passage of the ordinance. this allegation had been confined to Indiana ue and had not included Eighteenth street, replication would have been good. third replication sets up the non-comple- of the line on Eighteenth street and Indiana ue within the required time as the cause of rfeiture of the Indiana avenue franchise. this allegation of non-completion been confined to Indiana avenue, the replica- would have been good, but as the two streets constitute a continuous line or road, but are entirely disconnected, so that the ance, in fact, grants the right to construct entirely distinct ways or portions of rail- the replication is bad. These two replica- s may, if the plaintiff elect, be amended, so as respond with this view of the law. So the first replication can be amended to set up a specific cause of forfeiture, if the plaintiff shall so choose.

The fourth, fifth and seventh replications do not set up causes of forfeiture which under any amendment would be regarded as sufficient. As to these the plaintiff will probably choose to stand by his replications, in which event there will be judgment upon the demurrers as to such replications.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Opening Contest for the Base Ball Championship—Baltimore vs. Washington—A Fearful Commencement for the Seat of Government—Notes of the Game at Home and Abroad.

We obtain the following particulars of a game of ball between the Baltimore and Olympic Clubs from a Washington despatch to the New York *World*, April 18: The first game for the championship between the professional base ball clubs was played here to-day, between the Baltimores, of Baltimore, Md., and the Olympics, of this city. There was a fair attendance, considering the unpleasant condition of the weather, which rendered the field quite wet and comparatively unfit for play. The Baltimore nine did some powerful batting, Craver's catching being decidedly the feature of the game; as a whole the nine fielded admirably. The Olympics were not at all fit for play, and were sadly in want of practice, as will be easily seen by the following score:

BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	OLYMPIC.	R.	1B.
Radcliffe, s. s.	4	3	Williams, 3 b.	0	1
Craver, c.	2	0	Waterman, c.	0	1
Pike, 2 b.	2	2	Brainard, p.	0	0
Fisher, p.	1	0	Goldsmith, 2 b.	0	0
Yorke, l. f.	2	2	Glenn, l. f.	0	0
Higham, r. f.	1	4	Flynn, 1 b.	0	0
E. Mills, 1 b.	1	1	Hurley, r. f.	0	1
Geo. Hall, c. f.	2	1	Reach, s. s.	0	0
Carey, 3 b.	1	2	Thomas, c. f.	0	2
Total	16	15	Total	0	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Baltimore	4	3	0	4	4	1	0	—16
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Umpire—N. E. Young, Baltimore B. B. C.

BASE BALL ITEMS.

The Boston Red Stockings on Saturday defeated the Harvards (amateurs) by a score of 7 to 1.

—The Atlantics of Brooklyn on Thursday last defeated the Nassaus (amateurs) by a score of 26 to 6.

—An Eastern exchange says: "George Zettlein's feet, underneath a pair of chocolate hued hose, will be as grand as a transformation scene."

—At the last meeting of the Chicago Ætnas, Tom Foley and Brannock were taken into the fold. Duffy has written to Keefer that he will come to Chicago and play with the Ætna nine if his services are desired.

—The Chicago Base Ball Association will hold an important meeting at Uhlich's Hotel on Wednesday evening. A permanent organization will then be effected. Among the gentlemen prominently spoken of for the office of President are Messrs. W. L. Culver, J. M. Thacher, and "Billy" Lyon. Charley Northrop, of the *Times*, has the inside track for Vice President.

ANOTHER BALTIMORE VICTORY.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Baltimore base ball club yesterday defeated the National Club of this city (amateur-professional) by a score of 21 to 1.

A MUTUAL WALK-AWAY.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Mutuals yesterday defeated a strong picked nine, composed of prominent professional and amateur players, by a score of 13 to 1.

HYDE PARK.

The Ainsworth Odors—Calumet River Bridge Resolutions Adopted.

A regular meeting of the Trustees of the town of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon. President Cady being absent, Elam G. Clark was elected President *pro tem.*

BILLS AUDITED AND REFERRED.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: Daniel Healey, $600; Charaley Bros., & Co., $101.10; Fred Schmidt, $12.07; P. H. Waldron, $12; Aaron Bliss, $92; S. E. Gross, $18 44.

A number of bills and pay rolls were presented and referred to the Committees.

AINSWORTH ODORS.

The Union Rendering Company asked for a Special Committee to investigate the charges preferred against them as a public nuisance, and proposed to show a clean and orderly establishment, not more offensive than a packing house. Referred to the Sanitary Committee.

CALUMET RIVER.

Thomas Culver, ferryman over the Calumet, reported that he had been compelled to employ an assistant, and asked pay for the same.

The Committee on Streets propose to build the bridge near Rankin's immediately.

Proposals were received from Charles Fitzsimmons to build a wooden bridge at Dalton for $4,240; also, from Davis & Soulerin, to construct an iron bridge at the same place for $6,300.

Both were referred to the Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

It was resolved that the Committee on Public Buildings rent the Town Hall, subject to the approval of the Board; that a plank sidewalk be constructed by the owners of property on the east side of Hyde Park avenue, from Lot 7, Block 6, north to Forty-seventh street, on or before July 15; that Patrick F. Ryan, for Jefferson Street Pound, J. B. Maynard, for State Street Pound, and Andrew Madden, for Union Avenue Pound, be appointed temporary Pound Keepers, and that the cattle ordinance, adopted April 15, 1871, be enforced on and after May 1, 1872; and that the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Streets and Highways be a Special Committee to enter into a contract with Beatty & Barker to complete the Fifty first street sewer, and also to arrange with the South Park Commissioners and others for advances of money as the work progresses.

Adjourned to Saturday, May 4.

A CALL.

All those voters, without distinction of former party affiliation, who agree with us in regard to the principles of Reform, as laid down in the programme of the Cincinnati Reunion and Reform Association, are invited to attend a meeting at Emil Dietzsch's, on Randolph street, near Market, this (Monday) evening, April 22, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for permanent organization, and for the election of delegates to the Cincinnati Reunion and Reform Convention.

A. Voss,	Wm. Billinghausen,
Fritz Annecke,	Wm. Henck,
Heinrich Binder,	T. A. Koeig,
Hermann Lieb,	F. A. Weber,
Otto Peltzer,	B. Regeneri,
Emil Dietzsch,	C. F. Wagner,
Frederick Koch,	R. E. Schroeder,
F. W. Dietzsch,	Wm. Hildebrandt,
A. Spalding,	G. W. Kellner,
F. E. Ruchard,	F. A. Hoffman, Jr.,
G. Kellner,	M. P. Petrie,
D. Tabl,	Gustav A. Korn,
Francis Brandt,	F. W. Arste,
Ernst Knobelsdorff,	Phil. Enders,
Frank Roesch,	J. H. Rohlhansen,
Fr. Hartmann,	Jos. Schlenthausser,
Otto Fabian,	H. Eschenburg,
Wm Pellmeier,	Fritz. Becker,
Rudolph Ruhbaum,	T. B. Langeloth,
Dr. Schubart,	Dr. Helmuth.
Albert Michelson,	

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES.

This evening, Mr. M. C. Daly, the popular comedian at the Academy of Music, will take his farewell benefit. He will appear as *Moneypenny*, in "The Long Strike." To-morrow evening, Miss Glover and "Peril" will make their appearance on the Academy boards. To-night the "Black Crook" will commence its third week at the Globe. Arlington's Minstrels, at the West Side Opera House, in a great bill.

"LONDON ASSURANCE" AT WALLACK'S

The New York *Standard* of the 19th says of "London Assurance" at Wallack's:

Every emblem for symbolizing the appearance of a full and fashionable audience has long been exhausted. Rainbows, cornucopia, kaleidoscopes, orchards in blossom, and parterres in full flower,—all these have been used until repetition is wearied. We shall, therefore, trust to the strength of simplicity in saying that last evening Wallack's was crowded from parquette to dome with one of the most intelligent and brilliant assemblies ever gathered in an American theatre. The occasion was the first representation, in eight years, of Mr. Boucicault's comedy of "London Assurance," with a cast which included Mr. Wallack as [illegible], Mr. Mathews as *Dazzle*, Mr. Brougham as *Max*, Mr. Gilbert as *Sir Harcourt*, Mr. Stoddard as *Meddle*, Miss Plessy Mordaunt as *Lady Gay*, and Mrs. Sefton as *Pert*.

This distribution may have occasionally been equaled; we do not know that it has ever, as a whole, been excelled. As produced originally at Covent Garden, March 4, 1841, Messrs. Anderson, Mathews, Bartley, Farren, and Harley, and Mesdames Nisbitt and Humby appeared in the order mentioned above, with the addition, as *Pert*, of Madame Vestris, who was then not so attractive as she had once been. "London Assurance" was first played in America on the evening of Oct. 11, 1841, at the Park Theatre, under the management of Simpson and Barry, with a distribution which included Wheatley, Browne, Fisher, Placide, Latham, Miss Cushman, Miss Clarendon, and Mrs. Vernon. It is unnecessary to remind old playgoers of the sensation that was created by what was then regarded as unparalleled magnificence in scenery, furniture, and appointments in general. Brussels carpet, as a part of stage apparel, was a luxury then almost unknown. As *Sir Harcourt Courtly* Mr. Placide created an impression which, for many years, he was [illegible] an equal. Mr. Browne, as *Dazzle*, was principally remarkable for the shabbiness of his costume and the brazen impudence of his address. The character of *Lady Gay Spanker* was the first of Charlotte Cushman's high comedy creations in which she was greatly successful. Miss Clarendon was so incompetent in the part of *Grace* that after a few nights Miss Buloid was substituted. Wheatley was admirable as *Charles Courtly*, and Mr. Andrews was thought perfection in *Cool*. Thus performed, "London Assurance" was the most popular play of the season, during which it was acted fifty times. Another strong cast was offered March 1, 1852, at the Broadway Theatre, presenting Mr. Blake as *Sir Harcourt*, Mr. G. Vandenhoff as *Charles Courtly*, Mr. Lester (Mr. Wallack) as *Dazzle*, Mr. Dawson as *Dolly*, Miss Fanny Wallack as *Lady Gay*, and Rose Telbin as *Grace*. Blake had a great reputation in Philadelphia as *Sir Harcourt*, but in this city he was less liked in that part than Placide. Miss Telbin was credited with being the best *Grace Harkaway* that had as yet been seen here. At Burton's Theatre, July 13, 1853, a Southern gentleman amateur made his debut as *Sir Harcourt*. The debutant proved to be Mr. McKean Buchanan, whose death from apoplexy occurred at Denver, Colorado, last Tuesday. Mr. Buchanan was at that time only twenty-six years old, and displayed some of those turgid qualities which subsequently prevented his being considered a well-balanced and intellectual artist. Brougham was the *Dazzle*; Burton the *Meddle* (rather too broad a one); Redmond Ryan, *Spanker*; Lynne, *Harkaway*; Fanny Wallack, *Lady Gay*, and Miss Malvina, *Grace*. On the 21st of September, 1857, Wallack's old theatre, then under the management of Mr. William Stuart opened with this same comedy and distribution of parts, including Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, Walcott, Blake, Burnscroft, Lester (Mr. Wallack), Agnes Robertson, and Mary Gannon. On June 24, 1861, at Niblo's, Placide, Brougham, and Blake made their appearance as *Sir Harcourt*, *Dazzle*, and *Meddle*, respectively, with Charlotte Cushman as *Lady Gay*, and Miss Mary Devlin (afterwards Mrs. Edwin Booth) as *Grace*.

From this summary it will be seen that whatever weakness was in last evening's cast was felt in the feminine portion. Every one who saw Miss Cushman in her younger days as *Lady Gay*, will recollect the immense vivacity and spirit with which she informed the part, though as it is in sympathy with what may be called the vastic idiosyncrasies of Miss Cushman's temperament. But it is not easy to suggest any change in the distribution that would be for the better. The United States—which is to say, all America—stage is lamentably deficient in strong actresses. At any rate we can call to mind none who would have given more vivid and alluring color than Miss Plessy Mordaunt to the *role* of *Lady Gay*.

A Mammoth Millinery House.

Messrs. Gage Bros. & Co. are now permanently located at Nos. 227 and 229 Wabash avenue, in their new store of five floors, 54x180 feet,—an acre of floor room,—the largest and best lighted millinery store in the United States. The basement is for receiving and packing goods. The first floor front has a setting of French plate-glass with panes 6 by 18 feet. The offices, ladies' toilet rooms and finishing of black walnut, and the massive chandeliers are in keeping with the building and with the immense trade which their mammoth stock invites and supplies. Here are the silk goods, ribbons, including the celebrated A A grand, a specialty with this house,—gros grain and boiled, in all new and desirable shades, laces and flowers, a great display, of their own importation. On the second floor are notions and ladies' furnishing and straw goods in bewildering profusion and variety. The fourth story is for reserved goods and for manufacturing hats, frames, etc. With large capital, long experience, a magnificent stock and the best millinery salesrooms in Chicago, they may well aspire to be the champion Millinery House in the West.

LUMBER.

The Prospects for 1872.

The question of the lumber yield this year is one on which opinions are very wide. The question is so important that Blanchard, Borland & Co., of this city, have addressed letters of inquiry to many different points. From the answers thereto, we are permitted to make the following extracts:

BLACK RIVER.

LACROSSE, Wis., April 17.—There was an unusually large amount of logs cut on Black River last winter. The proportion put in on small and uncertain streams is great. The prospects of a successful drive are poor. The snow has gone, the water fallen, and no logs are now running. In ordinary seasons we get our best run of logs on a snow-rise. We must now wait for rain. Without rain we shall have no more than 12,000,000 or 15,000,000. Logs sold to-day at $13 per m.

LACROSSE, Wis., April 17.—We have banked the present season, on Black River about 300,000,000 feet of logs; full two-thirds on the tributaries, and a good proportion on smaller streams and further away from the main river than any previous season's logs. Our prospect for a drive is slim. The snow has all left without furnishing much water. I came from my drive yesterday. Drive hung up, and no logs in main river. We anticipated our first rain would put at least 150,000,000 in boom. It will not exceed 12,000,000 or 13,000,000. I cannot see how we can get but a small proportion of what is in down this season. Our summer-raises are short, if we get any at all.

ONALASKA, Wis., April 17.—The prospect for a log-drive just now is very poor, as nothing but a big rain can do us any good, as the snow on the head-waters of this river (Black River) is about all gone.

LACROSSE, Wis., April 18.—There was put in Black River and tributaries last winter about 280,000,000 feet, one-third in small and uncertain streams, where they could not be expected for two years at least with good water. I arrived last night from up-river. Snow all gone from woods, and river too low to drive. We have about 10,000,000 feet in boom here, against 100,000,000 at this time last year. There will be no more until after heavy rains.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., April 18.—I estimate 350,000,000 feet put in Black River and tributaries, fully one third in small streams, where it will take heavy rains to make driving water. At this date the drivers are all hung up, and not over 20,000,000 feet driven to the boom at LaCrosse, and no more can be driven until we have heavy rains. I never saw the ground so dry at this time of the year before.

WISCONSIN RIVER.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., April 18.—We have had no rain this spring, the snow is all gone, and the river is at what is called a very low running stage, and many doubt getting their lumber to market that was sawed last year. The nights are cold and freezing; water falling slowly. Many who logged on small streams far up the river, have taken their driving crews off, and given up getting their logs this season. On Mill Creek, (a small stream), there were about 30,000,000 feet in this winter. I understand that all the driving crews (but one I think) have taken their men off; this is true of all the small streams. Generally, when they have a successful drive on these small streams, it is in the spring of the year, when they have a heavy rain before the snow melts; after that, there is little hope, as if there should be heavy rains, it takes time and trouble to get men together, and, by the time the logs are reached, the water falls so they can't break rollways. It is the prevailing opinion here that the long drive cannot reach the booms, and the short drives on small streams will be equally unsuccessful.

NECEDAH, Wis., April 18.—There are now about 350 men on the main river, flooding and damming to raise a head sufficient to make a running drive with what they have got from the tributaries and all they can float along the main river; and present indications are that not more than one-third of the logs cut this season can be driven to the booms or mills, unless powerful rains come to the rescue, as there is now no snow in the woods.

WOLF RIVER.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., April 17.—We have on the Wolf and tributaries one third more logs than usual, but two-thirds of them are in small streams, that are driven with difficulty with a high stage of water, and, from present prospects, shall not get out more than one-half the logs that are put in. Generally there is a stock of logs left over to commence sawing in the spring, but this year there is not two week's stock for two mills on hand.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 13.—There has been a large increase of logs put in in our locality this past winter, but we think fully one-third are on small and uncertain streams, that are doubtful in ordinary years, and this year we must have an unusual amount of rain to bring the logs.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 19.—We are having a poor outlook for log driving. The snow has all gone, and very few landings are broken. Unless we have have long, heavy rains, at least one third of the stock will hang up.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 17.—The quantity of pine logs cut in the Wolf and tributaries the past winter is estimated at 20 to 25 per cent more than the yearly average, but a larger proportion than usual is at the head of small streams, and farther up the river than ever before. We have had no rains of consequence since last November, which left the ground and swamps dry for the winter. The warm days have melted the snow, but the cold nights check the drainage of water, so that the snow has passed off without producing the usual snow freshet. Our river drivers are now dependent upon heavy rains to start their logs, and, as all rain freshets are temporary in their effects, we cannot reasonably expect an average drive.

MUSKEGON RIVER.

MUSKEGON, Mich., April 17.—It never has looked so unfavorable for our drive as now, for the reason that a large portion of the Muskegon stock has been put in on its tributaries, say at least 75 per cent, and 20 per cent put in small streams, which is an overplus. Dry weather and time only can tell the result. Winter closed upon us with the ground very dry, and the snow and ice have disappeared, leaving the streams unusually low for this season of the year. Unless we have an unusual flood 40 per cent of the Muskegon stock will fail to reach here this year.

MUSKEGON, Mich., April 17.—In consequence of the large proportion of logs put in on small streams, there will probably be from 20 to 25 per cent of the stock that will not get down.

SAGINAW RIVER.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 17.—At present, on all the small streams tributary to this river, logs cannot be moved from the banking ground. Even the Pine, Chippewa, and upper end of the Cass (which, next to the Tittabawassee, are our largest rivers) are reported so low that most of the rollways cannot be broken, and those that have been broken cannot be run for want of water. Without heavy rains, we certainly will not get down over one-fifth to one quarter of the logs. The weather is clear, cold, and dry, and the water is constantly falling, with no prospect of the much-needed showers.

SAGINAW, Mich., April 18.—We judge that one-half of all the logs that are cut in the tributaries of the Saginaw will be hung up, unless we get immediate and heavy rains. Under the most favorable circumstances, there cannot be much more lumber shipped from this port this year than was last.

GREEN BAY.

GREEN BAY, Wis., April 17.—Our snow is all gone, and the streams are as low and dry as they were last August, and the ground and swamps are dry. The weather is fair, and it don't look like rain. There has not been a poorer prospect for getting logs this twenty years.

GREEN BAY, Wis., April 17.—We cannot expect, under the most favorable circumstances, more than half a drive, and, should the present dry weather continue for ten days longer, we fear that but a small percentage of logs secured the past winter will be available for this season's manufacture. The snow is about gone, frost nearly all out of the ground, and the swamps dry, and, in fact, the country is in a very dry condition. We do not learn of any logs having been run in this section, and understand that a very large proportion of the stock is in small creeks and tributaries of main streams, which it does not seem possible to get down this season.

RED RIVER, Wis., April 18.—The snow is all gone, the streams and swamps are dry, and no logs can be run in streams in this vicinity. The ice in Green Bay is from 18 to 20 inches thick to-day, and the opening will be fully a month behind last season.

OCONTO RIVER.

OCONTO, Wis., April 17.—In our twenty-five years' experience, we have never known the prospects for getting logs as poor as it is at this time. The ice is not all out of the streams yet, but the snow is all gone, and the swamps and high lands are nearly as dry as when the fire went through here last fall. There is about 110,000,000 in on this stream, and about four-fifths of the whole in small streams. We shall consider ourselves fortunate if we get 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 out of the 45,000,000 we have put in.

OCONTO, Wis., April 17.—The prospect for driving logs never looked worse than at the present. The snow all gone, and the swamps and ground as dry as they usually are in July. Cannot possibly get more than half the logs put in last winter.

OCONTO, Wis., April 18.—The prospects for log-driving are very unfavorable. Snow all gone; tributaries to river very low; men are lying idle for want of water to drive. If this state of things continue for any length of time, we must abandon the idea of deriving any benefit from lumber operations in this quarter.

OCONTO, Wis., April 17.—The prospect of driving logs are discouraging, so far as the tributaries of the river are concerned. The snow is nearly all gone in the woods, and what little there is left soaks in the ground as fast as it melts. Unless we get heavy and continued rains, nearly all the logs will be hung up in the small streams.

SUAMICO RIVERS.

BIG SUAMICO, Wis., April 17.—We shall not be able this season to get more than one third of the amount of logs we have put in, unless we have an unexpected rise of water. We have about 14,000,000 in the stream, a proportion of which cannot be got unless we have [illegible].

LITTLE SUAMICO, Wis., April 17.—There are [illegible] in this river 20,000,000 feet of logs; but the present prospect of driving the same is decidedly bad.

GRAND RIVER.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., April 17.—Under the most favorable circumstances, at least 50,000,000 feet of logs due at this place from the tributaries of Grand River, will be hung up. Unless continued rains come speedily, the main drive must be suspended until the June freshet, as the snow on the upper waters has melted away so gradually as to be of very little benefit in running logs.

FORD RIVER.

FORD RIVER, Mich., April 17.—Am sorry to say that we are having a dry time yet, and little show for driving, unless we get rain. The West Branch crew write that the water is falling every night. Am in hopes that we will get rain soon.

WHITE RIVER.

WHITE LAKE, Mich., April 16.—There is about 16,000,000 feet of logs put in on the North Branch of White River, and it looks as though only a small part could be got out and it looks now as though there would be about 20,000,000 hung up on the upper end of the main river. The President of the Booming Company has gone up there to see if [illegible] moved for two weeks yet, and then we shall have to have heavy rains to start them.

WHITE HALL, Mich., April 18.—There have, without doubt, been more logs cut in White River and tributaries the past winter than ever before, but a large proportion will have to lay over unless river rises soon. We consider the prospect for log driving rather poor.

WHITE RIVER, Mich., April 18.—Owing to low water, it is thought that from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 feet of logs will be left at the head of this river.

CHIPPEWA RIVER.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 18.—Late advices from the Chippewa County report the prospect of a good drive rather discouraging, unless we have heavy rains.

PERE MARQUETTE RIVER.

LUDINGTON, Mich., April 17.—The river is falling daily,—water not being very high at any time since last year. If the present weather continues without rain, there will be from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of logs hung up. Think there will be about the same quantity shipped from here that there was in 1871.

TWO RIVERS.

TWO RIVERS, April 18.—The present prospects are, that we shall have to quit our work altogether in the river; it looks gloomy enough. On the upper river we have not yet succeeded in breaking all the rollways, but are using our dams and drawing water alternate days, endeavoring to break the rollways and distribute the logs along the river.

A Novel Idea.

Office desks at cost or for rent. We are obliged to give up our store-rooms May 1, and, as our new factory and store-house, now building, are not ready for use, we prefer to sell desks at cost rather than move twice, and pay storage. All desks are of our own manufacture, and fully warranted. This is the best chance ever offered to obtain first-class work. A. H. Andrews & Co., Nos. 119 and 121 West Washington street.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Alleged Wife Murder.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 21.—Peter Weiss was to-day arrested for the murder of his wife at East Liberty last week. When the woman was first discovered, she wrote the name of her husband as the person who had cut her throat, but afterwards made a sworn statement that she did it herself, and persisted in tearing the bandages off her throat, causing death. The Prosecutor, with others, believe the first statement of the deceased to be correct, and the sworn statement made from threats by the husband. Weiss is in jail for disposition to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Pennsylvania Administration State Convention.

Its Nominations—How They Were Made, and the Dissatisfaction Therewith.

Position of the Local Press on the Presidential Question.

Grant Sustained by Only One-fifth of the Entire Newspaper Circulation.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

You have the information that we, this week, nominated, in this State, candidates for Governor, Auditor General, and Supreme Judge. You have heard something of the doings of the Convention; but no one who was not behind the scenes has any idea of the disgraceful agreements that were entered into by the friends of the respective candidates, and of the irregularity of the proceedings.

GENERAL HARTRANFT.

General Hartranft, W. W. Ketchum, and Jordan were the prominent candidates for Governor. Hartranft was the nominee of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the soldier element generally. Unquestionably he was an excellent officer and won renown by his valor—with hundreds of others who will never be nominated as Governors. But here his capacity ceases. He is utterly wanting in an approach to personal magnetism, is a silent, morose man, of purely negative disposition. That he is the proper man, in ability and knowledge of the affairs of State, and in personal attractions, cannot be asserted. Notwithstanding, his nomination was "set up" a year ago. Nothing seemed likely to interfere with this plan until the startling exposure of the Marcer-Yerkes frauds and the Evans "ten-per-cent" claim business. Hartranft had some speculative transactions with Yerkes, and therefore his name was made public in the statement of his creditors, although there is no evidence that he had any connection with the frauds. It was also made public that Evans loaned him some $7,000 during the time the latter was acting as State Agent, and which amount Hartranft returned with interest. This is his entire connection with the Evans matter. Now, although no one can accuse General Hartranft of criminal complicity in either of the above cases, the accusations which were made against him were powerful influences to be made use of by his political opponents. So powerful were they that it was necessary that a combination should be made to secure his nomination.

KETCHUM

was a powerful opponent. In his county (Luzerne) the Democratic majority is 3,000; yet, so well is he known, and so highly respected, that he can at any time carry it, upon the Republican ticket, by 3,500 majority. Even Democrats were in Harrisburg this week trying to secure his nomination. Therefore, the Hartranft men pledged themselves to vote solidly for Jordan for the Supreme Judge nomination, if the Jordan men would vote for Hartranft. This combination gave the latter an overwhelming majority, and he was nominated upon the first ballot. But, when the time came for Jordan, the Hartranft men

WERE NOT THERE,

and Ulysses Mercur, an able man, was selected. Politically, this was a shameful action on the part of the Hartranft men; but, equally, it was just what Jordan merited.

When the Convention met, it was composed of delegates and their friends all jammed into the same hall, and *I have positive information that the latter joined the delegates in voting upon questions that did not require the yeas and nays.*

The whole proceedings of the Convention

WERE DISGRACEFUL;

and, when the result of its deliberations were made public, it was denounced by all fair men and unpartisan papers, of both parties, as a pre-arranged Grant measure. Hartranft is known to be a Grant man, and Cameron is his friend. Among the opponents of Hartranft is the *Press*, of this city. I do not think its opposition will amount to much, as

JOHN W. FORNEY,

its editor, himself testified that he received from his cousin, D. C. Forney, $2,000 which was part of $5,000 paid by Evans to the latter for his influence in putting through the State claims in Washington. Forney claims that his $2,000 was given him not for any influence he exerted for the claims, *but, for friendship's sake, you know.* Anybody can see what unadulterated nonsense this is. Who can find a cousin that will give $2,000 to another cousin for relationship's sake? Therefore, when Mr. Forney opposes Hartranft because he is said to have had some connection with Evans, it will be universally regarded as *too thin*. No; the genuine opposition to Hartranft is because he is not a sufficiently able man, and is a "Ring" candidate, who has been forced upon the people by the Grant element.

I forgot to mention that the Convention

HAD THE INSOLENCE

to nominate the Presidential Electors for whom the people shall vote next November. It has been the custom, and, 'fore Heaven, the right of the people to vote for these Electors in their Congressional districts; but the Grant clique forced them upon the people, and selected only Grant men, because *they could not trust the people to make their own nominations.* But this programme will work great harm to the Grant ticket.

As the power of the press is universally acknowledged, it will not be uninteresting to your readers to learn the influence and disposition of

OUR PAPERS UPON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

As the time for nominating the Republican candidate for President draws near, excitement in Philadelphia, and the feverish anticipation that always precedes an important event, increases. Perhaps at no time has the position of the press of that city been so undecided upon politics, and it would perhaps be interesting to your readers to know something of them. "As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union," is a political proverb applied to National elections; and, as the influence of the papers of the great City of Philadelphia materially affects the opinions of the general press of the State, and contributes much to any political decision throughout its length and breadth, its press becomes an interesting subject.

THE LEDGER.

In circulation, the paper of Philadelphia is the *Ledger*, it issuing fully 80,000 copies daily. Upon politics it is eminently Conservative, but never enthusiastic. Its owners are shrewd business men, who know that they have a good thing in the way of a journal that is a medium between housekeepers and servants, business firms and impecunious employes, and are not willing to take part in partisan discussion that might frighten away advertisers. For the first time in many years, the *Ledger* took active part in a local question which was made a political question, last October a year; that was upon the selection of a site for the city buildings. It then devoted solid columns in favor of a square within a block of its own superb structure. Reason: It rents very many offices to lawyers. Since then, it has been quiet upon politics until the Reform question came up; then it opened its batteries in splendid fashion. Reason: Reform is the latest popular cry. It has a popular ring about it, and, as the *Ledger* desires to be popular, this subject was a safe one. But, upon the Presidential succession, it is very quiet, and will remain so. Its owners are G. W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, both Democrats. Whenever the President goes to Philadelphia, he is sure to be with one or both; but social status—intercourse between the great President and great and rich men—is one thing, and the latter indorsing the former in a business way—that is through the *Ledger*—quite another.

THE PUBLIC RECORD.

In circulation, the next paper is the *Public Record*, also a Democratic sheet, issuing 25,000 copies daily. It is the only real independent journal in Philadelphia. Its owner is Mr. Swaim, the son of the original owner of the *Ledger*. It is ably edited, attacking fearlessly whatever it disapproves of, no matter of what political complexion; but, like the *Ledger*, it is silent upon Presidential matters. As an instance of its fearless independence, it is the only daily paper that assailed the Pennsylvania Railroad during the acquiring of the Jersey Railroads; and, although the decided sentiment of a majority of the people was adverse to the proposition, only the *Record* dared fight that monster monopoly. Of course, single-handed, it failed. One great reason why the *Record* does not control public sentiment to the extent that it ought, is, that it is a Free Trade journal. That sin, in the manufacturing city of Philadelphia, is a great one, and compromises and limits the effect of all its other opinions.

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

Next comes the *Evening Bulletin*, circulating about 15,000. This paper is published by a company, and has a dashing, spirited editorial corps; but so often have its editorial columns been plainly dictated by expediency that it has no settled power in the community. Owning a more modest building than the *Ledger*, but opposite to it, it was furiously upon the side of that paper in the selection of the same site for the city buildings. When another side was chosen it devoted its columns to personal abuse of the Commission appointed to erect the buildings, accusing of dishonesty many of the best men in the city, and claiming that the same Commission was a very naughty thing generally; previous to its favorite site being rejected, it thought very well of it. Its course on this and other questions, therefore, does not give it the reputation of consistency that it ought to have. It is, however, out-and-out Grant for renomination and re-election; but how long it will remain so cannot be decided.

THE INQUIRER.

Next comes the *Inquirer*, circulating about 15,000 copies. This paper is owned by W. W. Harding. Editorially it is a good paper, but its sentiments are too much like the *Bulletin*,—uncertain. It will sweep down like a troop of horse upon some public man or question, and, on finding its course unpopular, will immediately "right about," and charge in solid columns upon its own opinions, and announce "more light" upon the subject. It is in a delightful state of uncertainty upon Grant. To-day giving him a round salvo of applause, to-morrow, perhaps, will appear a savage *innuendo*.

THE PRESS.

Next we have the *Press*, circulating about 13,000. For some unaccountable reason this journal, which is owned and edited by John W. Forney, has the reputation of being a powerful moulder of public sentiment in Philadelphia; but it is doubtful if any of the other papers enjoy (!) less real, solid power. Mr. Forney is a thoroughbred politician, has drawn compensation for public services, and worn the garment of political servitude for years. In all the wrigglings and tricks of the politician he is an adept; but, barring a very suave and insinuating manner, he has but little genuine power as an individual, and his Jim Crow style of journalism gives him but little more power over the people. The *Press* is now for Grant,—first, last, and all the time. Forney's resignation as Collector of the Port is generally recognized as a mere bit of threatening, and it is believed that he has received, in shape of a promise, a *quid pro quo* of some nature for the sudden indorsement of Grant. The President, however, need not feel flattered by his indorsement, as the open acknowledgment and testimony of Mr. Forney himself, that he took $2,000 from D. C. Forney as his share of the Evans steal, "just for relationship's sake," has stricken a terrific blow at his control of public opinion.

THE TELEGRAPH.

Next comes the *Telegraph*, circulating about 12,000 copies. This journal is owned by a company, principally by Mr. Warburton. It has, of all the press of Philadelphia, the best reputation for consistency. It is edited with vigor, is fearless and scathing in its attacks, bitter in its denunciation, and, except for a rashness which leads it into unfairness at times, is generally considered as a well-meaning paper. It has long been considered the mouthpiece of A. K. McClure in his fearful, well-merited assaults upon Simon Cameron; and, although at present on the fence, would only require the weight of a feather to make it anti-Grant.

THE AGE.

Next is the *Age*, having about 10,000 circulation. Being radically Democratic, edited with signal ability and courage, its power against Grant can be correspondingly supposed.

THE POST.

Then there is the *Post*, circulating 8,000. A saucy sheet, which started four years ago as general regenerator of public morals and politics. It opened a fearful onslaught upon W. B. Mann, then running for an office, and was then believed to have inspired much of the movement which defeated him. Last fall it indorsed this very same individual for the same office. The conundrum is still unanswered, why a man once unworthy of office, without any advance known to the public, is not always unworthy. It was put to the *Post* several times pointedly during the late campaign. It was then a straight Republican paper. It now has gone back to its first love, and is for reform. It is for Grant, believing in him and working for him; but shows some signs of wavering.

THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Next we have the venerable *North American*, circulating about 5,000 copies. It has no influence in a political campaign, being simply a business sheet, an old stand-by, taken by a number of firms that make known their common wants through its medium. It is terrifically Grant, and the son of the owner, Morton McMichael, one of the most amiable; good-natured men in the world, is the estimable Colonel William McMichael, and the same is Assistant Attorney General of the United States. But Grant cannot look for much help from it. Reason: Too few people see it.

THE STAR,

circulating 30,000 copies, should have been mentioned before. It is a spirited little sheet, but takes no side in politics.

THE HERALD,

an evening Democratic paper, well edited, is, of course, anti-Grant, but has small influence, because of limited circulation, being not over 5,000.

RESUME.

It will be seen, then, that, of the daily press of Philadelphia, the *Ledger*, *Record*, and *Star*, in circulation amounting in sum total to 130,000, are silent upon the Presidential question; that the *Age* and *Herald*, amounting to 13,000, are anti Grant; that the *Press*, *Post*, *North American*, and *Bulletin*, ammounting to 44,000, are for Grant; that the *Inquirer* and *Telegraph*, amounting to 27,000, are on the fence. Upon the principle of the President, that those that are not for him are against him, a glance over the above figures will show that the newspapers of Philadelphia stand, in circulation: For Grant, 44,000; against Grant, 170,000.

ALARIC.

A MASSACRE.

Battle in the Cherokee Nation—Slaughter of United States Deputy Marshals—Nine Persons Killed, and Many Wounded.

From the Fort Smith (Ark.) New Era, April 17.

The feeling of jealousy harbored by our Indian neighbors at the authority of the Government of the United States exercised over their Territory culminated last Monday, the 15th inst., in a fearful deed of bloodshed, falling little short of wholesale massacre of the agents of the United States Government.

The following startling letter was received on Tuesday morning, at the United States Marshal's office, by Captain James W. Donnelley, Chief Clerk:

WHITMORE'S BARREN FORK, Cherokee Nation.

J. W. DONNELLY: DEAR SIR—We have had a terrible fight—lost seven of our side, killed dead. Three of theirs killed and lots wounded. We are in a devil of a strait. Send us men and means instanter. We are with the dead and wounded, and expect to stay with them until the last one of us goes up. Owens is wounded. For God's sake send help, and send quickly. Come to Patch Town, and then down Barren Fork to Whitmore's. Ward is killed. Vanoy and I are alone with Owens. None of the rest are with us. We look for help to-morrow by dark, and lots. We are looking to be attacked every moment. The parties are close together. Some of the Cherokees are with us. Yours in haste.

J. S. PEAVEY.

In order that the circumstances causing the terrible fight above alluded to may be more fully understood, we will state the following:

On the 11th inst., a white man by the name of J. L. Kesterson, living in the Cherokee Nation, near the Arkansas line, about fifty miles from this city, came to this place and filed an information before United States Commissioner Colonel James O. Churchill, against one Ezekiel Proctor, also a white man and married to a Cherokee woman, for assaulting him with intent to kill. He stated while he was in his saw-mill on the 13th of February last, the aforesaid Proctor came in, walked up to his wife (a Cherokee woman), and, without provocation, shot her dead. He then pointed his revolver at him and fired, the ball striking him just above the left eye. Before he could fire again, he (Kesterson) escaped. He further stated that the said Proctor was undergoing his trial now for the murder of his wife, at the Court-House, in Going-Snake District, about fifty-seven miles northwest of this place.

A writ was issued, and the Deputy Marshals were instructed to go to the Court-House and remain until the trial was over, and if he was not convicted, to arrest him on that charge. Proctor was known to be a desperado, and it being in the neighborhood where Deputy Marshal Bentz was killed, a little over a month ago (and where, in fact, a Deputy Marshal is shot at almost on sight), it was necessary that a strong posse be sent. The party had also writs for the murderers of United States Deputy Marshal Bentz, who were supposed to be in that immediate vicinity, and it was known that they intended to resist arrest.

On last Saturday morning (April 13) Deputy Marshals Jacob F. Owens and Joseph G. Peavey, with Wm. Ward, Joseph G. Vannoy, James Hawkins, Paul Jones and Eugene Bracket as posse, left here for the scene of action. At Evansville, they were joined by Riley Woods and Wm. J. Morris, and at Dutchtown by a man named Beck, who is part Cherokee. The Indian Court House is but about twelve miles west of that place.

The party proceeded and when about 3 p. m. on Monday they were within about fifty yards of the Court House they dismounted, hitched their horses, and quietly walked towards the east side of the house in file by twos, and stopped at the corner.

Beck stepped around to the front door, and looked in. Seeing a large number of persons inside, armed to the teeth, he turned immediately to come away, but not before he was fired upon and dangerously wounded in the act of turning, the ball passing in near the left shoulder-blade and lodging against the collar-bone.

At the same instant a volley was poured from the Court House upon the Marshal's force without, who then commenced to return the fire. They were at a great disadvantage, as the attacking party was under shelter, inside the Court House.

It appears that Beck, who is a Cherokee, had some friends inside the Court House, who, when they saw him fall, opened fire on his (Beck's) enemies inside, and presently the fighting was general and fierce inside and outside the Court House. It was brief, however, but terrible in its results.

Of the Marshal's force, seven out of eleven lay dead; of the assailants, only three. Some sixteen or seventeen are reported wounded, some mortally, as Deputy Marshal Owens, who was shot through the body above the hips.

The messenger who brought United States Deputy Marshal Peavey's note to Captain James Donnelley, is quite a young man, and was one of the Marshal's force. He showed us three bullet holes through his coat, and one in his boot heel. He knew the names of only two of the Marshal's force killed, James Ward and Riley Woods, both well known here. Three were missing, James Hawkins, Paul Jones and Eugene Brackett. Morris helped to lay out nine bodies on a porch about half a mile from the scene of the deadly fray, and thither the Federal wounded also were carried.

Proctor, the woman killer and desperado, was guarded by eleven of his personal friends, who would not see him convicted. The Sheriff was killed and the Judge received three buckshot in the knee.

Indeed, it appears from the sudden and deadly assault upon the Marshal's force, that the people inside the Court House had been fully informed of their approach and were prepared for them. The officials had instructions to make a demand for Proctor in case of his acquittal, and, as that would not be brought about except through intimidation or collusion of the jury, they expected some resistance, should they attempt to arrest Proctor after his acquittal. But for the murderous volley on their first appearance they were not prepared; hence their slaughter.

Immediately upon receipt of Deputy Marshal Peavey's letter, R. C. Kerens, Chief Deputy Marshal, Captain J. W. Donnelly, Chief Clerk, and United States Commissioners Brooks and Churchill, raised and mounted a force of thirty men and put them under command of our gallant City Marshal, Robinson, formerly a Deputy United States Marshal, and Mr. Joe Tinker, a brave and cool deputy. Accompanying the expedition are Drs. Julian C. Field and C. W. Pierce, with all the necessary surgical appliances and relief for the wounded.

Demand has been made upon the authorities of the "Nation," so-called, to assist in the taking of the murderers dead or alive.

Among those who volunteered their services to come to the relief of the remnant of the unfortunate officials were, besides the two leaders mentioned: Captain James Collins, late Lieutenant in Nineteenth United States Infantry and Third United States Cavalry; Charles Sengel, Aleck Paterson, Tony Neiss, Jack O'Lain, D. L. Winton, Thomas W. Deans, Neely Birnie, Joseph T. Welbe, and others whose names we have not been able to learn, all brave young men, who will see the authority of the Union Government sustained to its fullest extent.

This is one of the most terrible affairs ever known in this country, originating in the distrust and jealousy with which the more unenlightened portion of the inhabitants of the Indian territory, misled by bad white men, who only too often find a hiding place in the sparsely-settled Territory from officers of justice, regard United States officials and bear a deadly resentment against their interference.

How long this *imperium in imperio* farce is to last we don't know; but Congress ought to make an end of it at once. What protection can be had in the Territory may be surmised from the fact that a man like Proctor, who is said to have already committed eighteen murders, when he killed in her own house a woman and nearly killed her husband, both almost total strangers to him, can yet go unhung.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Another Letter from Dr. Eddy in Reply to Dr. Bond.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My article in your paper touching the moral character of Chicago, and the strong testimony of Dr. Bond to the damage of the same, having been so kindly received, I am inclined to refer to this commanding authority once more, especially as he has, through the *Independent*, of New York, addressed himself to the Northern people generally, and not very highly commending us either, carrying over no little of his rebuke from the "vulture Chicago" to the citizens of the North. The Doctor speaks of Boston as the "Worn-out Hub," and asserts most positively, and with triumph, that there can be no union between the South and North, no friendly relations maintained, till we admit that the South was right in its resistance, right in the defence of its chosen principles, equally as the citizens of the North in their fidelity to the Union, their sacrifices, and conflict to maintain it.

We believe that we have not mistaken or misstated the positions of the Doctor, though we have not a copy of his letter before us. As much as we desire the return of friendly relations with the South, and mutual good feeling as one common brotherhood, the Doctor requires vastly more than we are able to grant. And, if the Doctor persists in his demands, we must live and die without his admiration or his love. Indeed, we can scarcely look for his forgiveness.

Dr. Bond, the war of arms to overthrow the "best Government on earth," your best statesmen being judges, and the struggles of death to maintain its integrity and augment its worth, are very—yes, vastly—different; and, as long as this Government of ours shall live, the gifts of God and the admiration of the world, we never can forget, nor cease to blame you—yes, to condemn you—for seeking its overthrow. You must recede from your position and demands, or we must forego your friendship,—we hope not your Christian sympathy, in all the loveliness of Christian life. Bear with us, Doctor, for we have too many friends and kindred at the South (rank Secessionists, too) for us willingly to forfeit their favor and esteem.

We are filled with surprise that the Christian press of St. Louis should be so severe upon poor Chicago. Can there be any local jealousy in all this? And "what on earth" has got into the *Independent*? We are astonished at our old friend. Has Mr. Bowen become a Secessionist? Is Dr. Speer, in his lofty advocacy of personal and civil liberty to all, everywhere and forever, become "pro-slavery,"—the indorser of State sovereignty and the right to rebel?

One thing is true, and our Southern friends, Dr. Bond especially, must remember it: The issue is already settled. They must meet it, and they must adjust themselves to the fixed condition in which they are found. It is in vain, utterly hopeless, to resist; to recriminate is in bad taste, and, further, it is fatal to rebel. Nothing can be more disastrous to themselves than the proud position they have taken, the preposterous demands that they make. Standing aloof, as they have done, and outside the sympathies of our free Republican institutions and our Central Government, necessarily perpetuates our disunion, and forbids the cordiality of citizenship as of a common country, and creates the necessity of maintaining a Government unnatural to our Federal Union and to the damage of the high and beneficent ends it would seek to secure.

But one word to the "Worn-out Hub." Dr. Bond, you are greatly mistaken. The "Hub" is not worn out; it is not worn at all. It is not made of "wearing-out" materials. We know more about "the Hub" than we do about the "fever-house of domestic abominations" even. For more than half a century we have watched and admired its strong, manly, persistent revolving; its radii, so unfailing, its tire, have been ever multiplying and extending the orbit of their vast periphery. And there is a mathematical paradox here. This circular orbit carries with it all the benefits of elliptical revolutions. The attraction to its centre is never by its distance lessened; but, the more remote in wide circuity, the stronger its centripetal attraction,—the more certain and speedy its return; this central attraction being in direct proportion to the square of its distance.

Yes, Dr. Bond, we speak from the experience and observation of more than half a century. The further any man gets from Boston, Faneuil Hall, Bunker Hill, and Cambridge, the stronger his desire to return. And never, since the first blood of the Revolution was shed at Concord, to this hour, was Boston, with her surroundings, so rich, so widely extended, so vast in beneficent influences as at this moment. And the principles of the Puritans, both civil and religious hated and opposed as they have been, never advanced so nobly, and firmly, and rapidly, as at this moment, the entire world yielding to their claims; unconsciously, perhaps, paying the high tribute of their practical admiration of their excellence and power.

The "Hub worn out!" Yes, Doctor; but not till the "grass shall grow in the streets of Northern cities," and Mr. Toombs call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill. The "Hub worn out!" "*Crescit eundo.*" "*Esto perpetua.*"

The hated port of Boston still opens her arms to the commerce of the world; gives and receives with mutual profit; bearing the treasures of India, China, and Japan, to the millions of Europe; Oriental luxuries to the saloons of London and Paris, the Royal palaces of St. Cloud and Windsor.

We repeat it, with deep conviction of its truth. The South must accept its position, accommodate itself to its social and political relations and circumstances; it must do this, or die away before the advances of Divine Providence, the aggressive movements of society, and the reconstruction of the civil State.

We deplore the abuses, inevitable, perhaps, to this result, as much as our Southern friends are made to suffer. We would lighten those sufferings; urge them to return and share the responsibility and toil of securing right government in the ministry of constitutional law. Proudly persistent in refusing this, we see not how this issue can be avoided. Southern society proper, the succession of "Confederacy," not to say treason, must die. A single family often and easily disappears, quickly passes away; an entire community easily changes; yea, an entire nation soon dies,—its proud historic record fades,—its epitaph, written by its own hand: "Self-destroyed."

We greatly regret this local jealousy, the rivalship of sister cities. It is in bad taste and disreputable. The cities of our country are, or should be, aids to each other. England has but one London. We may have a score of commercial cities. Liverpool is not less Liverpool because she is not, and cannot be, London. But for London, she would not be Liverpool even. Milwaukee is not less beautiful and rich because she is not, and cannot be, Chicago; but the growth of Chicago augments the richness and beauty of the "Gem of the Lake." Milwaukee cannot "swallow up" Chicago; St. Louis may. Her gigantic capacity already claims the "Garden City," and would "swallow" it entire. A terrible Jonah will she find it. Reconstructed Chicago; her rapid rise from her ashes surprises us more even than all her unconquered treasures, or the whirlwind of her midnight decay.

We feel deeply for our Southern brethren. We regret that they have suffered so greatly from unprincipled Northern men who have gone among them for the spoils of office, the most sordid and selfish ends, alienating the freedmen from their former masters, and bribing their suffrage for public trust and station, for which they have no claims, no fitness.

Had the intelligent and respectable classes at the South come forward promptly and aided the Government in its beneficent designs to restore order and law, they had secured the confidence and support of the colored classes, and thus found ample assistance to the hordes of miserable adventurers [illegible] uncalled and unconsidered among them. Contemptuously refusing to do this, demanding [illegible] waiting for further concessions on our part, [illegible] for further legislation in their behalf, they must wait in vain. We cannot concede what Dr. Bond demands. It would be doing violence to our convictions of justice and the right; yea, condemning ourselves for defending the Union and our laws, countenancing treason and rebellion anew.

It is left to the South alone to end its many discomforts from abused civil and accidental authority by uniting with the General Government to restore order and the regular ministry of law. It must and will do this, or, substantially, new society will be formed at the South, leaving the friends and advocates of "Secession," their hopes eternally blasted, no more to enjoy the priceless boon so recklessly cast away when rushing on "the best experiment" rejecting the invaluable legacy of liberty, civil law, and religion, such as no other people can know.

A. D. EDDY.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The lowest barometer over the lower Lakes will move northeastwardly down the St. Lawrence Valley. Brisk and possibly high northwesterly winds will extend from the upper to lower Lakes. Clear and pleasant, but cool, weather will prevail very generally, with northerly to westerly winds, on Monday, from the Lakes to the Gulf, and South and Middle Atlantic coasts, and extend over New England during the day. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, except possibly for the lower Lakes to-night.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
By universal request, HARRIGAN and HART will appear, for this week only, in their great Impersonation,
LITTLE FRAUDS.
First week of the Grand Ballet d'Action,
The Black Crook!
with a full Corps de Ballet.
ONE HUNDREDTH NIGHT OF HAMLET.
The laughable sketch of TAKE IT.
Extraordinary announcement: Monday evening, April 22, first appearance of the great delineator of German character,
D. L. MORRIS.
First appearance of the great sensational, grotesque, and elaborate song and dance artist,
CHARLES WALTERS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE
Black Crook! Black Crook!
MLLE. BETTY RIGL,
Mlle. Emma Carle, Mlle. Lily Carle, Mlle. Ada Laurent, Herr Carle, Little Vic, J. W. Sandford, etc., etc., etc.
MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
This (Monday) night only, for the
BENEFIT OF M. C. DALY,
Boucicault's wonderful creation,
THE LONG STRIKE,
Followed by volunteer talent in songs, dances, etc., to terminate with KATTY O'SHEIL, with Miss Katie Mayhew in the leading role.
Tuesday Evening, first representation of PERIL OR LOVE AT LONG BRANCH.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
NOTICE.
Will be closed for stage repairs. Will open Monday, April 29, with
JOHN DILLON & IRWIN COMBINATION
In the Comedy called
SATAN IN PARIS!
AND
SEEING DILLON.

AUCTION SALES.
By ELISON & FOSTER.
Household Property,
At 985 INDIANA-AV.,
AT AUCTION,
On Monday Morning, April 22, at 10 o'cl'k.
Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Looking-Glasses, Pictures, etc., etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

AT AUCTION.
We will sell at Auction, on MONDAY MORNING, April 22, at 10 o'clock, the FRAME BUILDING situate on the northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Monroe-st. Sale will take place on the premises.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

33 Bryant-av.
Genteel Household Furniture
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY MORNING, April 23, at 10 o'clock, at 33 Bryant-av., consisting of one Chickering full round corner, rosewood case, 7-octave Piano, Black Walnut Parlor and Chamber Sets, Brussels and All-Wool Carpets, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Sale positive.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
Bryant-av. is the first street south of Douglas House, running west from Vincennes-road.

DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Woollens, Gloves, Silk Mitts, Hosiery, Suspenders, Notions, Straw Goods, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 24, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 148 Michigan-av.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

CARPETS
At Auction, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 24, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 148 Michigan-av.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Elegant Furniture
Of a marble-front private residence,
No. 491 Michigan-av.,
AT AUCTION,
On Thursday Morning, April 25, at 10 o'cl'k.
Superb Parlor Furniture, with elegant Carving, and Silk and Satin Upholstery; Beautiful Chamber Sets, Parlor Mirrors, Carpets, Pictures, Cornices, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

Elegant Furniture
At the residence of J. P. STONE,
57 Twenty-Second-st.,
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on FRIDAY MORNING, April 26, at 10 o'clock, the entire Household Furniture of J. P. STONE, No. 57 Twenty-second-st., at auction, consisting of Brussels and Wool Carpets; Black Walnut Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Crockery and Glassware. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.
58 PARK-AV.
The entire Household Furniture, consisting of parlor suits, marble-top chamber sets, sideboards, pillar extension tables, parlor desk, marble-top tables, mirrors, marble-top hall rack, oil paintings, Brussels and three-ply carpets, French china and glassware; one elegant piano, cost $900; parlor and cook stoves. Take Randolph-st. cars, and get off at Paulina-st.
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Another Great Catalogue Auction Sale of
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS,
On Wednesday, April 24, at 9 1-2 a.m.
And in addition to the regular catalogue, the Stock of JACOB FICKLENBURG will be closed out by order of the administrator.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, Cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING
AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, April 25, at 9 1-2 a. m., and at same time we will offer a large and elegant line of
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS,
And a general assortment of
French Flowers, Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Notions, etc.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
231 and 233 Michigan-av., corner Eldridge-court.
72 HONORE-ST.,
between Wood and Lincoln-sts., will be sold by auction, on
TUESDAY, April 23, at 10 O'Clock,
the entire household furniture, consisting of an elegant rosewood
PIANO, PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
lounges, easy chairs, washstands, bedsteads, dining furniture, marble-top tables, beds and bedding, crockery, stoves, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, gas fixtures, window shades, etc. Sale to take place on the premises, Tuesday, April 23, at 10 o'clock.
COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

MUSICAL.
NOTICE.
WABASH-AV., CORNER SIXTEENTH-ST., April, 1872.
We have concentrated our entire business, both wholesale and retail, as above, and have now no connection with any other establishment in this city.
LYON & HEALY.
SMITH & NIXON.
Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

REMOVAL.
Removal.
P. M. ALMINI & CO.,
Dealers in ARTISTS' and PAINTERS' Materials have removed to their new store
NO. 344 STATE-ST.

AUCTION SALES.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.
Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Resumed business Nov. 1, in a temporary building. Now occupy building NOS. 55 AND 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

755 WEST MADISON-ST.
Meat Market, Fixtures, Horse, Wagon, Harness, etc.,
AT AUCTION,
On MONDAY, April 22, at 10 o'clock a. m.,
At 755 West Madison-st. Horse, Wagon, Harness, Scales, Counters, Meat Racks, Awning, etc.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NO. 288 FOURTH-ST.
Dwelling-House and Lease of Lot
AT AUCTION, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, April 22, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, 288 Fourth-st., near west corner of Elizabeth. A two-story frame dwelling, with lease of lot, 3 years to run, at a rental of [illegible] per annum. Terms—One-half cash, one-fourth Sept. 1st, one-fourth Nov. 1st next.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AT THE RED FRONT.
20 Open and Top Buggies,
Democrat and Beach Wagons,
Phaetons and Express Wagons,
20 Double and Single Harness,
AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

23 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.
Genteel Furniture
CARPETS, MIRROR, AND PIANO,
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday, April 23, at 10 o'clock,
At dwelling No. 23 South Clinton-st. We shall without reserve, sell all the household effects, such as Parlor, Dining-Room, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and other Carpets, Mirrors, Piano Forte, etc.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'ers.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE
New First-class, Medium, and Common Furniture, and New Carpetings,
On WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.
850 Cases
BOOTS AND SHOES,
ON THIRD FLOOR,
On WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

353 WEST ADAMS-ST.
Genteel Furniture
AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock,
At dwelling-house 353 West Adams-st. We will sell all the household effects, such as Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, etc.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

529 SOUTH STATE-ST.
Genteel Furniture
AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock,
At dwelling 529 South State-st., all the Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, etc., will be sold without reserve.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

173 WEST ADAMS-ST.
Genteel Furniture
ELEGANT CARPETS, ETC., ETC.,
AT AUCTION,
On Thursday, April 25, at 10 o'clock,
At dwelling-house 173 West Adams-st., all the household effects will be sold, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, etc.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE
Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Goods, etc.
ALSO
A RETAIL DRY GOODS STOCK,
ON SECOND FLOOR,
On THURSDAY morning, April 25, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ENTIRE STOCK OF A
Retail Hardware and Tin Store
AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 104 West Madison-st. We shall sell without reserve the entire stock, consisting of shelf Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery; Stamped, Plain, Japanned, Pieced Tinware, Plated ware, etc., etc.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

IMMENSE SALE
OF
IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
50 Brick and Marble-Front
HOUSES AND LOTS
TO BE SOLD BY
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
ON
MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1872.
We shall sell without reserve or limitation, 50 two-story and basement Brick and Marble-Front Houses and Lots, in the most desirable parts of the city, on such terms that all desiring a home can buy. Only $500 to $1,000 required as first payment, balance on easy terms.
Do not buy or rent until you read the particulars of this sale on Tuesday morning.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY
AT AUCTION.
On Tuesday Afternoon, April 30,
Sale commencing at 3 o'clock,
At Our Red Front Auction House,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
Lot 214 in Green's South branch Addition to Chicago, 100x244 feet, being one of the 100 feet slips docked ready for use in the lumber district. TERMS, ALL CASH.
Lots 10 and 11, in Block 8, Ashland's Second Addition, being 48½ feet front by 125 feet deep, east front, on Wood-st., between Monroe and Adams. TERMS, ALL CASH.
Lots 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block 2, of Hill's Subdivision of the north 10 acres of the east ½ of southeast ¼ of Section 32, Town 39, North Range 14. ALL CASH.
Lots 40 and 41, Phillips' Subdivision of southwest ¼ Section 31, Town 38, Range 15 (Hyde Park). ALL CASH.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By S. T. JOHNSON,
Auctioneer, at 406 South Clark-st., under St. James Hotel.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,
Men's Underwear, Notions, &c., &c.
Being the entire stock of my store, 82 West Madison-st., which I shall sell to the highest bidders for cash, to close the business. Commencing at
10 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, April 23, '72,
and continuing from day to day, until the entire stock is closed out. The goods are all new and offers an unusual opportunity for people to a year's outfit.
S. F. HAWLEY.

AUCTION.
To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, remember, 75 head of horses, of all grades. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. W. H. RUSSELL & L. WALTON, 237 West Lake-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 West Washington-st.
FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, [illegible] South Desplaines-st.

PROFESSIONAL.
PILES.
That Piles are curable is no more an open question. Dr. R. W. SPICER [illegible]

NEW YORK.

Loves and Woes of the Sparrows—The International Boat Race.

The "Westfield" Explosion—Attempts of the Ferry Company to Escape Pecuniary Responsibility.

Tinkering the Divorce Laws—The Corrupt Judges—Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 18.

Spring has come at last. I don't know where it came from,—we don't any of us, and we don't particularly care; we only know that we have lost the coldest, sickliest, and, in every way, the most utterly detestable five months of winter that ever afflicted a tolerably respectable city. If anybody finds the said Winter, he is herein and hereby antecedently warned not to return the same to these headquarters under penalty of the full measure of punishment due to such a malefactor. The grass has started, the trees are budding, spring-flowers are "in," and the usual crowd of spring painters, plumbers, and whitewashers signify that the cold weather has gone for good, and that somebody has got to pay for it.

THE SPARROWS—

poor little feathered donkeys!—seemed this year to really pay heed to the ancient notion, and to mate on St. Valentine's Day. Certain it is, that some weeks ago, when there came a day or two of unseasonably bright and summer weather, there was a tremendous fluttering and chippering among our little brown-coated friends. Certain love-transactions were brought to a speedy termination; the consent of the ornithological parents was either obtained or done without; and scores of couples of young and tender birds mated and married at once, and immediately undertook the cares of housekeeping, without the slightest pretence of waiting till the 1st of May, and giving proper notice to the landlord. The silly belles of Sparrowhood, thus untimely wedded, proceeded to lay their unlucky eggs, and to hatch out their unseasonable babies. Long before the time the births were fairly over, the sparrow-census properly made up, and the families doing quite as well as could be expected, the bright days had vanished, the deceitful sun had hidden his face, and a most disreputable snow-storm had driven from the land every sign and token of spring, and had robed the town in a light overcoat of two inches and a half of snow. Sorrow was in Birdland. The callow young were frozen to death by hundreds, for the full-fledged parents had all they could do to keep themselves warm by the closest possible hugging and snuggling. The parks and the quiet streets where the pert little sparrows resort to attend to their domestic cares, were the scene of scores of woful little tragedies, for whole broods of little ones, too early brought into this breathing world, were frozen stark and stiff. For a time, the too eager parents gave over their efforts to raise families, and contented themselves, as best they might, with bright and pleasant hopes of the future. That future is now on hand, prompt to time, and the little fellows are now "at it again," as active and as enterprising as though they hadn't lost large families of most promising offspring not a month since. Whether they have taken again the old mates, whose eagerness led them into such sad mistakes before, or whether they have gone before some grave old Judge of an owl, who has granted a wholesale divorce to the whole lot of them, with leave to marry again to all parties, and no alimony allowed, I can't say. I do know, though, that, unless all signs fail, we shall have just as big a crop of sparrows this summer as though their earlier efforts had not been blighted.

You may think this is "much ado about nothing;" but let me tell you that, since these little brown, pugnacious chaps have delivered our suffering city from the curse of inch-worms and caterpillars, we feel an affection for them. Why, formerly, for six weeks in June and July, our parks and all the shaded streets were absolutely impassable for ladies on account of the pests of these loathsome worms that came spinning down from every branch, each one at the end of a long line, as if the insect-world had gone suicidally mad, and all the worms had hung themselves in concert. The sparrows, imported from England for the purpose of exterminating this entire squirming race, have done their contracted work faithfully and well, and have gobbled up the entire vermicular community. Hence our gratitude.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT-RACE.

Nothing disheartened by the memorable defeat of the Harvard by the Oxford crew in their celebrated rowing match of 1869, when our Yankee boys boldly crossed the ocean and travelled 3,000 miles in search of a match, another set of plucky young chaps have already departed, and are on their way to beard the British Lion in his island den. You see the Yankee spirit is of that peculiar fibre that won't allow it to stay beaten, though no men in the world are more ready to accept and abide by the issue of a fair and well-fought combat. So that, although our college boys found they didn't carry quite guns enough for the burly Britishers, the entire rowing community has not by any means been cowed. The Harvard crew, it is acknowledged by all parties, did miraculously well, when the facts of their long journey, their lack of familiarity with the course, and the impossibility of their becoming thoroughly acclimated in the short time at their disposal, are taken into consideration. The Oxford crew do not hesitate to give them all the credit due to brave and gallant antagonists, and admit that to beat the collegians was the toughest job they ever undertook.

The boys who have now undertaken to meet a picked four of the London Rowing Club, on the 10th of June, are all members of the Atalanta Rowing Club of New York. They are all amateurs, and gentlemen,—not watermen, or professional oarsmen. Their names are Russell Withers, Theodore Van Raden, Alexander Handy, and Edward Smith, with Leander Waterbury as substitute in case of accident to, or the breaking down of, either of the others. A grand send-off was given the lucky five. They left on the iron steamer City of Montreal, on Saturday last, and were accompanied down the bay by several steamboat-loads of their enthusiastic friends.

It is said that the amount of money invested on the result of this race is something almost beyond belief. The knowing ones assert that the English "professional" oarsmen have the advantage of ours, in their continuous practice, and in the fact that they are watermen by trade, who are, in reality, bound to the oar from morning till evening of every day of their lives. On the other hand our men who row in professional matches are employed in other occupations, and only meet for practice at such few hours as they can snatch from their regular employment. They instance the Biglin and the Ward crews, the members of which earn their bread at something besides rowing. This arises from the fact that there is very little use for rowboats here. Our ferry-boats transport by steam-power all passengers who merely want to cross the river; taking a party for pleasure to ride in a row-boat is only done by some one of the party, never by hired boatmen; and almost the only boats that are constantly on the water are the "junk" boats, and those few that hang about Whitehall on the chance of taking some belated sailor or sweethearting officer to his ship as she lies in the stream.

But our amateurs stand on the same platform with the English. All are gentlemen to whom rowing is simply a recreation, not a business, and, as the amount of practice which either crew enjoys is only limited by the inclination of the members, both crews are morally certain to do all they know, especially when, as in this case, the national feeling and the national emulation of different countrymen come into play.

The "gentlemen-sportsmen" of America are wonderfully interested in this contest, and there are several individuals who have already invested thousands of dollars each on the event. The city is full, too, of enthusiastic John Bulls, who, believing that, in the way of athletic sports, England can never be beaten, and, moreover, having before them the precedent of the Harvard-Oxford race, are ever ready to invest their money, to the bottom dollar, on their countrymen. The next two months will see lively times in the betting market; and the telegram that, on the evening of the 10th of next June, declares the victory, will decide the ownership of more gold than would suffice not only to give both crews all they could carry, but to sink both boats "deeper than did ever plummet sound."

THE "WESTFIELD" EXPLOSION.

You remember the explosion of the Staten Island ferry-boat Westfield, about a year ago, when a hundred and one persons were instantly killed by fire, scalding water, red-hot steam, bruises, or being blown into the water to drown; and several other hundreds were either maimed or otherwise injured; while distress and wretchedness were carried to many a home that had been, before that day, happy and content. Certain wives who had been left widows, children whose parents had been killed, and others whose bread-winners had been suddenly taken away, sued the Ferry Company to recover from it such compensation as money can give for a loss so tremendous as is theirs. By advice of counsel, one or two test cases were first tried, in order to determine at the least expense the prospect of recovering damages, and the proper way to go about it. The cases went against the Company, as they should have been,—for not only was its boat old and rotten, the boilers weak, leaky, and patched in a dozen places, and the whole concern unfit to be trusted to carry even a load of such worthless cattle as the ferry managers themselves, but the Engineer was a colored man so ignorant that he not only could not read and write, but he could not actually tell, for certain, the figures on his steam-gauge. Another case where such utter recklessness of human life has been displayed has not occurred in the whole history of accident by steam. The Company, of course, appealed the suits, in each of which the verdict of $5,000 damages had been given against it,—that being the assessed value of a human life in those latitudes. From one tribunal to another their wary lawyers carried the suits, hoping to tire out or use up the capital of the poor contestants, though knowing that, as all the law was against them, the ultimate verdict must go against them also. There was, however, too much indignation about the outrage to let the matter drop. Men of means stood behind the poor prosecutors; the money was found to carry the thing on, until, at last, by a decision given by the Court of last resort, all the preceding judgments of the lower Courts were affirmed. The Staten Island Ferry Company then found itself in the position of having to settle several hundred suits for deaths and damages, and to disburse a sum which would not only use up all the capital of the Company, but also trench severely on the private fortunes of the stockholders,—such a thing as "limited liability" not being recognized in this instance. Attachments were issued against the property of the Company, and, for the past six weeks, its boats have been in the custody of Deputy Sheriffs, although permitted, for the convenience of the travelling public, to continue their regular trips. The lawyers of the Company are now endeavoring to compromise the suits, and satisfy the claimants for damages with a few dollars each. The climax of the thing is yet to be told. The power which the Company is now using to squeeze the sufferers down to its terms is this: They say, "If you won't accept what we choose to offer you, the Company will go into bankruptcy, and then you won't get anything." There is, in fact, a bill now, at this minute, before the Legislature, to enable "corporations to sell their franchise when under judgment, mortgage, or decree." Although there is no mention of any particular organization, it is well understood that the intent and purpose of it are to enable the Staten Island Ferry Company to sell out to itself, and immediately reorganize under another name, and continue its business. This course of action, although it would not rid it of debts and judgments already declared against it, would shield it against any other suits to be hereafter commenced on the old score; and so all those claimants who have been waiting the issue of the test suits would get absolutely nothing. Can the force of mean rascality any further go? It has been said that "Corporations have no bodies to be kicked and no souls to be damned;" and yet it seems that the wealthy Corporators, instead of being put on trial for the many manslaughters caused by their criminal stinginess, and being called to awful account for the blood with which each one is stained, are not even to be compelled to make their paltry contribution for the support of the orphans and widows they themselves have made.

THE DIVORCE BUSINESS.

You are no longer to have a monopoly of the divorce business in your rushing State. Our lawyers have long watched with envious eyes the amount of business, and consequent cash, thrown into the offices of your divorce purveyors by those many parties who are so eager to dissolve the tie that binds them together, that they are willing to pay ten times the money to be set free that ever they paid the parson for making the original splice. Well, our lawyers have gone to work to get the Legislature to enable them to fix up some sort of patent divorces here in "York State," without the necessity of going "way out West" merely to accomplish such a trifle. The new Divorce bill now before the Legislature provides, in addition to causes specified in the old law, that the marriage-contract may be dissolved for insanity of either party for five years, for habitual drunkenness of either party for three years, for desertion for two years, or where "a husband shall, by cruel and inhuman conduct, render his wife's life burdensome and condition intolerable for the space of two consecutive years."

This last clause reads as if it were drawn by Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, or some other of the Free Love sisterhood. You will observe that relief is afforded only to the wife; if the husband makes *her* life intolerable, she may do what she likes to make *his* life intolerable and condition burdensome, and *he*, poor devil, has no remedy. She may comb his hair with her entire assortment of three-legged stools. She may smash the crockery about his head in the day, and assail his ear with Caudle lectures by night; and he has got to stand it. It is said the bill will be passed; if not, won't the unfortunates who vote against it catch particular fits when they return home and meet their loving wives? If the bill does become a law, it will help our divorce-lawyers some; but never, *never*, until we get the "incompatibility-of-temper" clause, can we hope to compete with your Western Courts with any hope of success. You see that here it takes five years of insanity, and two years of desertion or persistent drunkenness, to establish a proper foundation for a severance of the marriage-bond. But "incompatibility of temper" may perhaps be developed in as many days. In forty-eight short hours of conjugal life, certain hitherto-carefully-preserved secrets of a social, or, more particularly, a financial, nature may come to light, and both parties become absolutely convinced that there exists an "incompatibility" between them that can never be surmounted; then the services of a convenient lawyer may set the ill-mated couple free to marry a lot of other folks as soon as they can bait their hooks again for those other fish of which we are so often told there are always as good in the sea as ever came out. So you see, and we see, that the "incompatibility" so facilitates business, and is altogether such a decided help, that we really must, and will eventually, have it. However, we must be content to go ahead a step at a time; next winter we shall, doubtless, get our *incompat.*, etc., all right.

BARNARD AND CARDOZO.

Its Judiciary Committee has now to consider the case of our corrupt Judges, of whom two—George G. Barnard and Albert Cardozo—have been proven by unimpeachable testimony to be so corrupt that, were as strong a case made against a *poor* man charged with *murder*, not all the pettifoggers in the land could save him from the cord and drop, and an unpleasant quarter of an hour with the good Father Duranquet and the Sheriff. They are, however, guilty not only of bribery, of taking money for their judicial action but of actual robbery. Judge Barnard has at various times, by virtue of his power as a magistrate, seized entire railroads, virtually deposed the legitimate officers, and, without the shadow of right or reason, placed the entire effects in the hands of a Receiver, who has proceeded to grab all he could get hold of, before the property could be rescued by the aid of process from some other Courts. The following facts are proved by ample evidence taken before the Bar Association:

First—The Union Pacific Railroad Company suffered by Barnard's high-handed robberies a direct loss of $5,000,000, and was driven out of the State, and compelled to locate its offices in Boston, for fear Barnard would steal the rest of its property.

Second—The Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railroad was driven from this city to locate its offices in Cleveland.

Third—The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad suffered a direct and immediate loss, *in one single day*, of $2,000,000.

Besides these the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroad, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, and other great corporations have been compelled to fix their offices in other States, generally to their loss, and to the injury of the commerce of New York City, merely and only because they had no guarantee that their immense property would not be seized without reason, right, or warning, and put into the hands of one of Judge Barnard's numerous brothers-in-law or other relatives, who would administer as Receiver until he had taken all he could lay his hands on.

In the smaller matters of taking bribes for issuing compulsory orders; of being notoriously the servant of Jim Fisk, even sending telegrams and Court-orders from the house of Fisk's mistress; of making illegal arrests, and consigning to jail without bail citizens who presumed to stand in the way of himself or his masters, the Erie Railroad people; and in every possible manner perverting the power of his Court into a mighty instrument of injustice, the proof was enough to convict him a hundred times over.

In one instance, an estate was under the "protection" of his Court. Part of the estate was the Olympic Theatre. The Receiver, a personal friend of Barnard's, and appointed by him, wanted to lease the establishment to his nephew ostensibly, though really to himself, for a very small rent. Another party, the man who had already run the theatre successfully for several seasons, offered a much larger rent with ample security. Barnard, however, assigned the place to his own friend at the lesser cost, thereby robbing the infant children who own the estate of $30,000 at a single grab.

In fact, the many stealings and malfeasances in office, of which Barnard and Cardozo have been found guilty would make a list too long for publication, save in a special pamphlet. It is the almost unanimous petition of the Bar, as well as the lay-citizens of New York, that these two scoundrels be impeached and removed. The matter is now in the hands of the Legislature; but there are widely-felt and universally-expressed fears that the two Judges are so useful to certain of the members of the Legislature that they will not be touched. If not, it would seem that we have no hope save in a general sweeping, from high places and low, of all the scoundrels, with that most efficient instrument, once so potent in California,—the *Vigilance Committee*.

AMUSEMENTS.

In the way of amusements, we are not without something to see and hear. There are advertised this morning notices of twenty-three regular places of amusement,—of which there are twelve regular theatres, the Italian opera, three minstrel-halls four regular variety-shows, two museums,—together with at least forty more occasional "grand concerts," church-fairs, and special entertainments; while the list of balls, of what are known as "first-class," average about thirty a week. Besides these, the number of smaller "hops," "soirees," "coteries," "club dances," "assemblies," and other opportunities for dancing, and the less important shows and exhibitions, etc., is absolutely incapable of being accurately estimated. In addition to all these entertainments for the gay "world's people," there are also dozens of lectures, stereopticons, art-galleries, and other affairs for more serious-minded sight-seers, who must be assured so you you see there is no dearth of excitement with us yet. We hope to pull through till August next, the 13th day thereof, when we shall be all agog for the advent of Professor Plantamone's comet. Till then, ever faithfully,

NEIL MACNEIL.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Unrivalled Cologne (all sizes), Cocoaine, etc., for sale at STREHL's Prescription store, 50 West Madison-st., corner Clinton.

Mercy Hospital Lottery, in aid of the sick, will positively be drawn May 30th. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, two for $5. Address PATTEE & GARDINER, Omaha, Neb.

Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary drawing of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold by J. B. Martinez & Co., Agents, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685 Post Office, New York.

The Indians are on the War-path, but Time and sickness deprive more people of their hair than the scalping knife. Nevertheless Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator stops the falling out of the fibres inevitably and immediately, produces a fresh growth, and keeps the hair in a state of vigorous health and glossy beauty.

Bottles Full of Beauty.—Ladies, if you would have beauty by the bottle-full, all you have to do is to purchase Hagan's Magnolia Balm. That peerless beautifier of the complexion not only heightens natural charms, but renders even the plainest countenance exceedingly attractive. It recalls to the pallid check the rosy tinge of health, removes pimples, blotches, roughness, sallowness, and other blemishes, and imparts to the skin a most delicate fairness and softness. It smooths the furrows caused by time or care, and gives face, neck, and arms the plump and engaging appearance of youthful beauty. All this is accomplished by the most natural means, viz: by gently and naturally stimulating the circulation in the capillary blood vessels. Besides, being the most effectual aid to beauty known to modern science.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY CHACE & ABELL, REAL ESTATE office, 326 Wabash-av. We offer a desirable list of improved and unimproved property in city and country, also, farm property. We have one good fruit farm within 25 miles of the city.

We offer property on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, near Reform School Station.
Near Kenwood.
Near Hyde Park.
Near South Park.
Near Woodlawn.
Near Parkside.
Near Cornell or Grand Crossing.
Acre property in
Sec. 26, 38, 14.
Sec. 34, 38, 14.
Sec. 5, 37, 14.
Sec. 3, 37, 14.
Sec. 28, 37, 14.
Sec. 22, 37, 14.
Sec. 33, 37, 14.
Sec. 34, 37, 14.
216 acres adjoining Lake Forest, on the South.
3 houses on West Monroe-st., offered on monthly payments.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—PLEASANT HOMES in good locations:
New house, 7 rooms, large lot, $2,200.
New house, 11 rooms, large corner grounds, only $5,000, on long time.
New house near lake shore and University, 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, only $7,500.
Large house, almost new, with large finely improved grounds, on West Ridge, $14,000; easy terms.
Fine new house on large grounds, beautifully shaded with forest trees, $14,000.
Cottage of 6 rooms, with two fine lots leased for fifty years at a low price; only $1,200 cash.
Fine lots for profitable investment or for improvement, $12 to $75 per front foot, on easy terms.
COSGROVE & ADAMS, 165 West Washington-st., and Evanston.

FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS ON THE C., B. & Q. R. R., 9 miles from city limits, residence lots, high and rolling, near depot, at low prices, and on long time. A nice settlement already and first class houses. Trains almost hourly. Call on T. C. HILL, 946 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN PROPERTY. We will sell at a sacrifice 40 acres adjoining the Tremont Gardens, and near South Lynne and Western-av., fronting Junction-av., on Sixty-third-st., now subdivided into blocks and lots with streets and sidewalks, being made through the property and to the railroad depot. Will be sold this week at a bargain. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK, A STORE, building lot and barn, near depot. $2,200. Terms easy. Address S. J. HAPP, Highland Park.

FOR SALE OR RENT—ONE OF THE BEST LOcated and most desirable residences at Aurora, with one acre of ground, barn, fruit, deciduous evergreen trees, and every requisite for comfort. Will exchange the same for desirable residence property on South Side. CHAS. B. HOLMES, 389 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD—TWO-STORY frame house, with brick basement; price $1,250; accessible by steam cars; will be sold on easy terms of payment. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison, corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, situated in Lake View, one-half mile north of Lincoln Park, and near Lake Shore drive; house 40x38 feet, with rear addition, containing large rooms, with every convenience, fine large barn, ice-house, &c.; lot 175x200 feet. Apply to H. G. CHASE, of Chase Bros., 280 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—SEVERAL blocks or lots for sale or exchange at the lowest prices.
Ravenswood—Several choice lots and one whole block offered very cheap for this month. S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—HOUSE WITH 12 rooms suitable for two families, within 5 minutes' walk of three railroad depots, school, and church; will rent for $50.00 per month. Price $4,000; terms easy. Inquire of A. B. STEVENS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND spacious grounds at Hinsdale, on the C. B. & Q. road, 5 minutes from the depot. Site high. It has a parlor with bay window, marble mantel, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, closets, and four chambers each with a closet. Rooms all well lighted. Cellar under the whole, with partition; good furnace. House built in the most substantial manner; 120 barrel cistern, well of fine water, 15 feet deep, 1 acre most excellent land, with four tile drains; cherry, pear, apple, and quince trees, asparagus-bed, and berries; all in first-rate order. Possession given immediately, if desired. For further particulars inquire of O. F. AVERY, 455 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot, no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 500 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID SUBURBAN PROPerty on the Rock Island Railroad, one half block from station, near Normal School, consisting of 21 acres of land, nicely improved, with fine 2-story frame house of 12 or 14 rooms, in complete order, with all modern improvements, fine barn and out-buildings, excellent well and cistern, choice orchard, with an abundance of small fruits, also comfortable house for gardener. Price $40,000; easy terms, will take part city property. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—COMFORTABLE AND PLEASANT home, three-fourths mile from Downer's Grove, on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 7 acres of beautiful land, with house of 8 or 10 rooms, nice barn and out-buildings, choice bearing orchard, also abundance of small fruits. Price, $5,500; one-third cash, balance, 1 and 2 years. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR UNIMproved property in Chicago, a new two-story frame house, with 14 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the depot in Aurora; price $6,000. CHAS. BUTTON, Aurora, Ill.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FEW MORE COTTAGES and houses in Evanston, North Evanston, and one in Glencoe, of from 5 to 8 rooms, on good lots of 50x200 feet. Prices from $1,150 to $3,500; 1 cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments. I have, also, a large number of lots in the three towns, which I will sell at low figures on the same terms, and from parties who will build I will require no payment on the lots for five years. You who have no homes, take notice, at the rate houses have gone this week, I shall close up all in one week more. I have no houses to rent at present. Call at Room 13, 24 South Canal-st., just north of the Washington-st. tunnel. Don't make a mistake and go to some other place unless you want to pay commissions. I advertise only my own property; have no commissions to make, and cannot be undersold. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE FRAME HOUSE with 11 rooms and modern conveniences, lot 100x225, in Lake View, one mile from city limits, on dummy road. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. JOHN McCONNELL, 545 Lumber-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, NEAR DEPOT, three very desirable homes, fine shade trees and fruit, $6,000, $5,000, $8,000. Terms easy. E. PECK.

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE, OR TO RENT, AT Maywood, a residence with ten rooms and all modern improvements. Can have possession May 1. Inquire room 9, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE FOREST—TWO DESIRable residences; also several central building lots, on favorable terms. D. J. LAKE, 24 South Clinton-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY HOUSE AND LOT BEtween Randolph and Van Buren, Halsted and Hoyne. Price, $4,000 to $5,000; all cash if a bargain. Address H 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, 10 TO 80 ACRES FOR subdivision. Must be cheap. Give location and price, and address B 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—5 OR 10 ACRES SOUTH OF THIRTY-ninth and north of Sixty-first-st., between Halsted and State-sts. HART & BIGGS, 40 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE for a cash customer. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

SEWING MACHINES

HOWE SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. ANDERSON, 171 North Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, NO. 25 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Open till 9 o'clock p. m.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Mrs. Henry Knight, formerly Miss Lizzie McGrath, of Bally Shannon, County Donegal, Ireland; when last heard of, was in Chicago. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her sister, ELLEN McGRATH, 40 Walker-st., New York. Illinois papers please copy.

PERSONAL—IF THE PERSON WHO TOOK A watch and chain from 1317 Indiana-av., Saturday afternoon, will return the same, he can receive $25, and no questions asked.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, A POCKET-book, containing $17 or $18, either in the grocery corner Lake and Wood sts. or between there and corner Park av. and Wood st. The finder, on returning it to Mrs. BISHOP, 95 Park av., will be rewarded.

STRAYED—FROM NORTH CHICAGO ROLLING Mill, a black mare, 4 years old, little hollow-backed; also a bay horse, 9 years, white star in forehead, interferes behind. Reward will be given for their return to 87 McHenry-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY MADE BY either sex on small capital; samples sent for 25c. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO SELL the most beautiful article ever introduced; something entirely new, and sold only by agents. Send 25c for terms and a sample, to PEARSON & SLUSSER, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO TRADE—IRON MACHINERY shafting, etc., for a lot or building with lease, in good location for business. Machinery at W. McGREGOR'S, 23 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, A GOOD SUBURban lot, gold, silver watches, and jewelry, or a fine pair of good horses, for good furniture. Address Mr. LANG, 595 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGY—MADAM ROSS, THE WONDERful astrologist, has again arrived at this city and taken rooms at the St. James Hotel, where she will be glad to see her old friends and those desiring astrological consultations. She is the only scientific astrologist in this country, and always gives satisfaction. This lady has been pronounced by the most scientific phrenologist and astrologist to be the most wonderful in her profession. Private entrance for ladies at the St. James Hotel (Room 95), Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Agents, 188 West Madison-st.:
Lot 188x160, on Twelfth-st., near Clinton.
Marble front, 377 Washington-st. Gilt Edge.
4 lots on Jackson, near Aberdeen.
House and lease, 336 South Morgan-st. cheap.
99 Warren-av., house and lot 22x125.
Lot 80x125 on Green, near Madison.
Lot 21x110, corner Dearborn and Erie-sts.
Lot 20x125, corner LaSalle and Schiller-sts.
House and lot, 339 Adams-st., lot 20x187 ft.
Lot 100x100 ft, corner Van Buren-st. and Hermitage-av.
House and lot, 25x120 ft, No. 283 Monroe-st.
Brick house and lot, 25x125 ft, No. 735 West Adams-st.
Brick, 389 West Adams-st., lot 22x183 ft.
House and lot, 31x125 ft, No. 210 Warren-av.
Lot 50x110 ft, on Adams-st., near Oakley.
Lot 25x110 ft, on Park av., near Oakley-st.
50x188 ft, on Madison-st. near Bishop-court.
House and lot, 31x117 ft, No. 133 North Curtis-st.
Lots on Erie-st. near Lincoln.
Lot 50x127 ft, on Seeley-av., near Jackson.
House and lot, 42x150 ft, No. 608 Jackson-st.
House and lot 362 West Madison-st., lot 24x120 ft.
House and lease, 569 Fulton-st.
Lot 50x100 ft, corner Harrison and Clinton-sts.
House and lease, 245 Monroe-st.
Lot 50x125 ft, on Adams-st., near Honore.
House and lot, 22x100, No. 214 West Washington-st.
Lot 66x118 ft, with building, on Ewing-st., near Halsted, only $5,000.
Lot 25x133 ft, on Monroe-st., near Paulina.
Lot 44x125 ft, on Washington-st., near Paulina.
Brick house and lot corner Randolph and Sheldon-sts., with furniture, complete, choice, and cheap.
House and lot, 165 Walnut-st.
Cottage and lot 576 Erie-st.
Houses and lots, 60 and 62 Park-av.
Lot 24x188 ft, on Adams-st., near Laflin.
Cottage and lot, 792 West Lake-st., lot 30x148 ft.
House and lot, 109 South Hoyne-st., lot 25x125 ft.
Brick house and lot, 63 Centre-av., lot 31x125 ft.
House and lot, No. 560 Indiana-st.
House and lot, No. 1055 Harrison, 25x125.
House and lease, 207 Van Buren.
House and lot, 25x125 ft, No. 163 Western-av.
House and lot on Honore, near Van Buren.
Lot 55x125 on Jackson, near Campbell-av.
Lot 98x125 on Van Buren, near Robey.
House and lot, 27x125, No. 48 South Carpenter.
Lot on Western-av., only $1,250.
Brick house and lot, 388 Adams.
Business lot 48x125, on Halsted, near Lake.
Houses and lots 74 and 76 South Peoria-st.
House and lot, 50x130, No. 369 Washington-st.
House and lot, corner Washington and Curtis-sts., 100x165.
Marble, No. 179 Park-av., lot 25x120.
House and lot, 49 Davis, 24x125.
House and lot, 130 Marshfield-av., 25x100.
House and lot, 48x103, corner Desplaines and Pearce.
House and lot, 938 Lake, lot 30x150 ft.
Dock property on North Branch.
Stores and lot, 208 and 210 Randolph, lot 50x100.
House and lot, 25x153, 389 Tyler.
Nos. 93 and 95 South Jefferson, lot 50x23.
Brick house and lot, 27x170, 448 Washington.
Lot 48x125, Jackson, near Campbell-av., only $2,400.
House and lease, 182 Monroe.
House and lease, 114 South Halsted.
Cottage and lots, 25x125 each, Nos. 224, 226, 222, and 228 South Peoria-st.
House and lot, corner Paulina and Warren-av., 78x125 to alley.
Corner Loomis and Polk, 20x112 ft.
Cottage and lot, 106 South Lincoln, 24x125.
Business lot 62x115, No. 569 West Randolph-st.
Lot 100x125 on Lake, near Wood.
Two houses and lots, corner Foster and Desplaines, 50x118.
House and lot, 14 South May, 25x125.
House and lot, 48 to alley, No. 585 West Madison.
House and lot, 20x200, No. 107 West Adams.
House and lots, 406 and 409 Jackson.
House and lease, 12 North Carpenter.
Cottage and lot, 789 Fulton.
Lot 75x125, corner Jefferson and Washington.
Business lot and houses, Nos. 187 and 189 West Washington, 50x100.
Lots corner Aberdeen and Jackson-sts.
House and lease, 205 Van Buren.
House and lot, corner Henry and Loomis, 48x125.
Lot 70x120, at corner Harrison and Beach-sts.
House and lot, 403 Taylor, 37x125.
House and lot, 785 Hubbard, 40x100.
House and lot, 154 Washington, 30x100.
5 lots, corner Division and Leavitt, only $600.
50x125, corner Lincoln and Van Buren.
Lot 24x125 on Loomis, near Jackson, only $125 per ft.
House and lot, 25 or 50x180, No. 44 South Sheldon.
Building and lot, 19 Blue Island-av., 25x120.
House and lot, 281 Adams, 50x150.
Lot 60x150, on Jefferson, near Jackson.
2 lots on Hastings, near Blue Island-av., $1,600.
Brick house and lot, No. 20 Aberdeen, everything complete.
150x125 ft, corner Ada and Randolph, east of Park.
Brick house and lot, No. 493 Monroe, near Park; all improvements.
Lot 51x112, corner Mather and Jefferson.
Lot 50x150, corner Clinton and Tyler.
Elegant brick house and lot, 64x133 brick barn, and all improvements, corner Ogden and Park av.
House and lot, 11 South Leavitt, 40x130.
Brick house and lot, 75x150, 211 Warren-av.
3 lots, Washington av., near Paulina.
Lot 168x110 ft, corner Western-av. and Harrison.
Lot 25x120 on Green, near Madison.
Building and lot on Madison, near Aberdeen.
House and lot, corner Jackson and Throop, barn.
Lot 125x50 on Canal, near Randolph.
House and lot, 310 Lake, 25 to alley.
Lot 100x125 on Madison, east of Paulina.
Lot 120x120 on Warren-av., near Hoyne.
Lot 150x125 on Park-av., near Wood-st.
Lot 40x170 on Washington, east of Park.
Marble-front, 461 Washington-av., gilt-edge, barn.
Elegant brick house, corner Washington and Sheldon, lot 50x150, both paved streets, barn, and all improvements.
172 ft, corner Wood and Madison.
175 ft, corner Washington-av. and Bishop-st.
Brick house and lot, 475 Randolph. Lot 20 ft.
464 Monroe-st., 28x172 ft.
Brick house, 119 South Green-st., lot 30x120 ft.
Building and lots, 100x100 ft.
Nos. 250 and 252, lot 75x150 ft, corner Canal and Fulton-sts.
House and lot 133 Kinzie st, 25x100 ft.
House and lot, 71 Aberdeen-st., lot 25x125 ft.
House and lot, 79 Aberdeen-st., lot 25x125 ft.
House and lot, 48x125 ft, corner Adams and Honore-sts.
House and lot, 36x130 ft, No. 173 South Hoyne-st.
Brick house and lot, 694 Monroe-st., all improvements.
House and lot, 25x125 ft., 463 West Jackson-st.
House and lot 50x125 ft., No. 39 Laflin-st.
House and lot, 50x125, No. 417 Jackson-st.
75x125 ft. on VanBuren-st., near Reuben; $110 per foot.
House and lot, 26x200 ft., 108 South Morgan-st.
We have the largest list of property ever offered for sale in the city of Chicago. Among our list comprises some choice bargains. Parties seeking for investments please call and examine.
D. COLE & SON.

FOR SALE—BY ULRICH & BOND, REAL Estate Dealers, 511 Wabash-av.
WARREN-AV., No. 364—2-story and basement brick house, with barn, and lot 20x125; $9,000.
MADISON-AV. PARK—At Hyde Park, near depot, very good house, on brick foundation, $5,500; leased lot for 99 years, at $210 rental, with privilege of buying; no revaluation.
ANN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Lot 25 1-5x100, and cottage; $5,000.
MICHIGAN-AV., No. 904—Marble front; $10,000.
COLFAX-AV., near Thirty-second-st.—Lot 20x163, marble fronts; $8,500 each.
ELLIS-AV.—3 very handsome places, north of city limits, bargains if taken at once; fine yards and all modern conveniences.
OAKWOOD-AV.—3 very fine residences, with fine grounds and barns; $13,000 each.
WINNETKA—2 houses, and lots 125x200 each, nice places; $5,000.
QUINCY-ST., NEAR ARCHER-AV.—Cottage and lot; $1,800; monthly payments.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Lot 25x125, near Thirty-first-st., good 2-story house 10 rooms, and barn.
LAKE-AV., near Douglas-place, with lot 50x160, and fine buildings.
GREEN-ST.—Good 2-story house with lot and one-half; $7,500. No. 153.
UNION-AV.—At Oakland city limits, very fine residence, with barn, ice-house, and lot 354x170 to alley, 11 rooms and closets, trees on lot, furnace, good fence, convenient to horse and steam car; price $8,500, one-fourth cash, balance on time at 8 per cent interest. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.:
INDIANA-AV.—Marble front house in block north of Twenty-first st. with lot 25x178 feet. Barn has black walnut finish, marble troughs, wash bowls, etc.; $23,000.
INDIANA-AV.—House and lot, 50x178 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st.; $12,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Marble front house near Twenty-fourth-st.; $20,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot, 40x190 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st., east front, $14,000; payable, $5,000 cash, and balance at the end of 3 years, at 8 per cent.
WABASH-AV.—House and lot corner Thirtieth-st., $10,500.
HURLBUT-ST.—House and lot northwest corner Grant-place, at a bargain, and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY AND BASEMENT stone front house of 14 rooms, furnace, range, all modern improvements; barn and lot 25x138 feet on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., AND THIRTY-fifth street, 160x172 feet, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. TWO STORY AND basement brick house of 13 rooms and lot, corner of Calumet-av. and Twenty-fourth st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS, CORNER PAGE AND Fifty-third-st., inside Boulevard, at $150 each. The owner needs money and offers a bargain. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—494 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON IRVing place, near Monroe-st., at only $65 per foot, if taken soon. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, near Union Park. Very cheap. Only $1,000 cash down balance easy. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL OCTAGON MARBLE houses, elegantly finished, Michigan and Prairie avs. $18,000. Easy terms. Rising property. MEARS, 1124 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, AND LOT 100x122 feet front, southwest corner of Washington and Wood-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A ONE-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 20x40 feet, with ground lease, 248 Michigan, near Cass-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AT OAKLAND, INside city limits, 2 story frame, brick cellar through out; 12 rooms, thoroughly built; furnace, water; grove lot, 50 feet, east front, lake view, choice location, equally desirable for a home or investment. $10,500. J. B. T. MARSH, 200 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 SOUTH Canal-st. residences: 440 Warren av., 8 rooms, $3,600.
787 West Washington-st., 8 rooms, $5,500.
Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st., large house, modern improvements, lot 50 ft front, $15,000.
House and lot, east front, 100 ft, corner Indiana av. and Twenty third-st., $35,000.
House and lot, Twenty fourth-st., east of Cottage Grove, $6,500.
LOTS.
West Madison-st., east of California-av., 75x121, at $40.
South Water-st., near Clark, 27x150, with building material, $20,000.
40 lots, Henry, Mitchel, and Laflin-sts., $1,000.
24 lots, Page, Paulina and Fifty third sts., $150.
30 lots, Green, California, and Fifty-third, $150.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty sixth and Thirty seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 8 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 87 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—WE WILL OFFER this week that very desirable improved property on the southwest corner of Washington and Carpenter sts.; lot 100 feet square, with 2½-story brick building, in good repair, and paying a good rental. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—STANTON-AV., NEAR WABPANSEH-AV., 2 blocks from Cottage Grove-av., 7-room cottage, with water, bath room, &c. Lots 25x125 ft to alley, $3,500; on very easy terms. JNO. W. CARRINGTON, Jr., 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF Twenty-second st., brick house, 9 or 10 rooms, hot and cold water; lot 25x163; good frame barn. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON SHURTliff-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. Price, $2,800. Part cash, balance long time. Apply at Exchange Bank, 440 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—26 FEET, EAST FRONT, SOUTH Park Boulevard near Forty-second-st., very cheap. Large part of payment can remain 5 years, at low interest. WM GARNETT, 903 State-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., A VERY FINE brick house, elegantly finished throughout with mirrors, gas fixtures, etc., and all modern improvements; good barn; in one of the most desirable locations on this fashionable thoroughfare. For particulars inquire of FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF the city and suburban towns. Call on J. L. McKEEVER, Office 16 Boone Block, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, and 50x125 feet ground, on Halsted-st., near Centre; will sell cheap. W. H. PHAIL, 139 Lake-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER MICHIgan-av. and Thirty-fourth st., 80 feet front.
WABASH-AV.—South of Jackson-st., with dobbis, at $1,050 per foot, 22½ feet front.
WABASH-AV.—Between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., 50x165, east front, on long time.
WABASH-AV.—Corner Twenty-seventh st., 50 feet.
WABASH-AV.—South of Thirty fifth-st. 25x171, east front.
WABASH-AV.—Lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth sts.
STATE-ST.—Several lots on long time.
EGANDALE—Lots on Greenwood, Egandale, and Lexington-avs., in a beautiful grove, north of Fifty fifth st.; these lots are the most beautiful for residences, and will double in price within a year.
ARCHER-AV.—50x85, running back to Twenty-third-st.
ARCHER-AV.—Corner of Twenty-third and Hanover st. This lot can be bought on 10 years' time.
BURNSIDE-ST.—Several lots between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth-sts.
FULTON-ST.—Near Hoyne, north front, 67x125, cheap, and on long time.
DREXEL-AV.—Near the south Park, splendid residence lots, cheap, and on easy payments.
CALUMET-AV.—72x120, between Thirty third and Thirty-fourth-sts., at a bargain.
WEST LAKE-ST.—With a good cottage, 50x125.
LAKE-AV.—Between Thirty-ninth and Forty-first-sts., just outside the fire limits, 100x187 to 20 foot alley, east front. These beautiful residence lots can be had at a bargain if taken within a few days.
MONROE-ST.—Near Paulina-st., 50x130, at $125 per foot.
NORTH LASALLE-ST.—Near North-av., 31x120, on long time.
DIVISION-ST.—Between Wells and Franklin-sts., on terms to suit purchaser.
NORTH WELLS-ST.—30x204 to Wieland-st. This lot can be bought cheap.
LINCOLN-AV.—Between Centre and Sophia-sts., 200 feet front.
WEST ERIE-ST.—Between Lincoln and Robey sts., several lots very cheap.
EIGHTEENTH-ST.—Between Clark and Arnold sts., 26x125 to alley, 2-story frame house and store, cellar, etc., etc.; must be sold within a week.
TEN ACRES, CORNER Fifty-ninth and Halsted-sts., a beautiful piece of land for subdivision.
A. LOEB & BROTHER, 134 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD AND PARK PROPerty. Several very choice and desirable lots on the South Park boulevard and on the South Park and avenues in its vicinity; also on the Vincennes Road, Oakwood, Michigan and Wabash-avs.; also a tract of 7 acres on the corner of sixty-second-st. running from Indiana to Kankakee-av. Those seeking investments of the first-class south of the city limits are respectfully invited to call at my office. In all cases fellow brokers will be liberally dealt with. Very easy terms can be given upon any of the above property, and there is no property, in my judgment, so certain to rise as fast and rapidly for some years to come as this, all resident property north of Twenty-second-st., having been crippled or destroyed, as first-class resident property by the fire. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. 2-STORY FRAME house, brick basement, 10 or 12 rooms, modern improvements, and in perfect order; good barn; lot 25x150 to alley; $12,500; easy terms.
FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE, 336 CALUMET-AV., two story and basement frame house and good barn, with all modern improvements, and lot, 34x160 feet, in first-class order; street paved. Price low, and terms easy. Apply to the owner, Dr. C. C. JEROME, or the premises.

FOR SALE—50x175 FT. ON WABASH-AV., EAST front, near Twenty-sixth-st., very cheap. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE LOTS ON OAKley-st., only $500. Also large lots on Fullerton, Kimball and Montmorencys avs., for the small price of $250 to $300. Call and take a free ride and see them, and you will be convinced that they are the best lots for the money that can be found in the city. Office open Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, for the accommodation of those who cannot spare the time during the day. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Ashland-av. first-class 2-story and basement marble-front house, with all modern improvements, price, $11,000, will be sold on easy terms of payment. WING & FARLIN, 68 Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV., 5 ACRES, CORNER of Drexel-av. and Fifty seventh-st., near South Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 50x172 FEET ON WAbash-av., north of Thirty-fifth st.; Douglas place. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., LOT 50x133 feet, east front on Cottage Grove north of Egan-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK, 40 ACRES, corner of North-av. and Humboldt Park. Price low; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CHEAP TO RAISE money. 11 lots, 25x125, in Sheffield Addition, for $2,500 cash. T C LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 110 Loomis-st.; house well built and furnished; will be sold with or without furniture. CHACE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES, WITH LEASE, near Union Park at a bargain. Also, lots with no money down if improved immediately. J. F. STARR, 37 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS INSIDE THE SOUTH boulevard; a great bargain; single or together, as I have to raise some money at once. Address, B 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—A LARGE LIST OF residence property in South Division. Also cheap lots on monthly payments or long time, with buildings; small cash payments, where purchaser will improve. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BEST COTTAGE HOUSE IN CHIcago; all modern improvements; with lease ground of lot. Inquire at house 175 Twenty-third-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—COOLIDGE-ST., between Wood and Lincoln, south front, at $800 each; only two left. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, FRONTING BOULEvard, State-st. and Wabash-av., will be sold on easy terms.
30 acres, within the city limits, on very easy terms. Will subdivide to pay large profits.
A very choice block on Michigan-av. The cheapest property offered. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WINCHESter-av., between Van Buren and Tyler-sts.; price, $3,600. JOHN S. HAIR, 52 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 35 MITCHell-st., a house, lot and barn, near the street cars; immediate possession; house 10 rooms, 9 rooms furnished, water and gas, barn room for two horses; if not sold by May 1 will be rented.
Also, lots on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts., in Sampson & Greene's Addition; these lots are outside the fire limits, near the cars.

FOR SALE—13 2-STORY AND BASEMENT new brick houses, on Johnson place, near Ellis Park; all modern improvements, 10 rooms, bath room, closets, hot and cold water, &c.; which we will sell for $6,000 and $8,500 each; $300 cash, $500 yearly or monthly until paid for. If parties will call on us they can deal directly with the owners, and save commissions. J. C. McCORD & CO., 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE-HOUSE AND LOT, 25x120 feet, on Larrabee-st., near Belden-av. Two-story and basement house on Ohio, near Clark-st., with lease of lot. SCHRADER BROS., 73 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS, $250; BUSIness lots, $400. First payment, $50 and $100, balance in payments to suit you. We take you free of expense to see these lots. Call at 133 West Madison-st. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—$300 AND $400—LOTS OUTSIDE OF fire limits, on Milwaukee and Wilmot-avs. You can pay for them by saving $3 a week. Small payment down. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$250, NO PAYMENT DOWN, boulevard lots and others, 2 blocks from Maplewood depot. Fare, 6¼ cents; accessible also by street cars and omnibus. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SIXTEEN LOTS for an improved farm or city property. Inquire at the Ulrich Hotel, of L. B. FOWLER.

FOR SALE—LOT CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. and Adams-st., opposite Honore's new block, is 27 feet on Michigan-av. by 110 feet on Adams-st. Address H. G. HOWARD, Attorney, etc., Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE—BASEMENT COTTAGE WITH LOT and barn, 158 Shurtleff-av., third door south of Thirtieth-st.; east front; $3,000; easy terms; rents for 20 per cent on that sum. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HARRISON, POLK, Taylor, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth sts., for $350 to $800. Easy terms. R. C. GIVINS, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, east front, 109 South Morgan-st.; lot 26x200. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND lot on Burnside near Thirty-second-st.; terms easy. Apply at 612 Cottage Grove-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN GENEVA, ILL., A NEW TWO-story Gothic house, 9 rooms, closets, pantrys, bath, store rooms, and furnace. Lot 150x125 feet; shade, fruit trees, and shrubbery, well and cistern, flower and kitchen garden; 2 blocks from depot; to be sold at once cheap. Address M 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MICHIGAN FARM, 175 acres, 40 acres white oak timber, 18 miles south of Jackson, Mich., for sale at a bargain, or would exchange for Chicago property. MEAD & COE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4, No. 79 West Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THE DESIRAble property known as the Dwight House. For particulars apply to DWIGHT DEMING, South Bend, Ind.

FOR SALE—AT OCONOMOWOC—I WILL SELL or exchange my summer residence for Chicago property. The location is the finest in the West, and very few grounds are more highly cultivated; surrounding drives beautiful; 500 feet of fine gravel beach on Lake La Belle. House furnished and ready for occupancy. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES, GOOD IMPROVED farm; large orchard, house and timber, near city; mile from station. Price, $3,000. J. G. EARLE, 23 South Canal-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK FARM, A half section, containing nice grove of 15 or 20 acres, an artesian well of never-failing water and nearly 300 acres prairie. Railroad leading to Chicago running through the farm, and only 1½ miles to a good station. $5,000 of the purchase money can remain five years. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO city property, a prairie farm of 160 acres, near Tuscola, Ill., on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. It is one of the best corn farms in the State. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO city property, a splendidly improved prairie stock farm of 800 acres, 65 miles from Chicago, near one of the best railroads running into this city. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A WELL IMproved farm of 275 acres, situated on Chambers Island, in Green Bay, Wis.; one of the most romantic as well as healthy places on this continent. The farm is 50 feet higher than the Bay, and commands a magnificent view of the harbor. All such vessels laid at this island. Will be sold cheap, or exchange for Chicago property. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF RICH FARMING land, in Chase County, Kansas. Title perfect. I have the patent from the Government, and all the tax receipts. Will exchange for property in Chicago, or at Englewood, and pay some cash difference. MATSON HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM NEAR ST JOSEPH, 12 acres all in choice fruit, and all bearing; brick house, location on the bluff, 100 feet above the lake, fine neighborhood, for sale or exchange for Chicago property. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 14 Nixon's Building.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS TUNed and repaired at the Cabinet Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

GOOD ROSEWOOD PIANO AND STOOL FOR sale for $125; also furniture of house, 380 West Madison. Call between 4 and 5.

TWENTY PIECES OF MUSIC FOR ONE DOLlar. Why buy high priced music when you can select from our catalogue of over 800 pieces? Any 20 pieces of sheet music, printed on splendid paper, arranged for the piano will be mailed on receipt of $1. Catalogues free. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, publisher, 439 Third-av., New York.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., NO. 122 State-st.:
The first house on Drexel-av., (for two years or longer), a two-story house, new, well and cistern water, wire screens on doors and windows, handy to Illinois Central and dummy cars; large lot with the house; will rent, furnished, for $100 per month, or will sell the furniture at an appraisal and will rent the house to same party for $80 per month.
On Twenty-sixth-st., two-story house and basement, 10 rooms, partly furnished; $100 per month.
606 Wabash-av., to rent for business; $2,000 per year.
The stores, Nos. 683 and 685 State-st. Also offices, rooms and lofts over the stores, all conveniently situated.

TO RENT—AT OCONOMOWOC, FOR THE SUMmer a well furnished house on Lake La Belle, within 10 minutes of the depot or market; no pleasanter place in the northwest; terms moderate. GEO. W. FAY, Oconomowoc, or H. H. Shufeldt, 144 Fulton-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—FOR 7 OR 12 MONTHS, A DESIRAble house, with 10 rooms, on the line of the North City Limits Railroad. Apply to B. F. CULVER, Room 15, W K Nixon Building.

TO RENT—916 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENty-fifth-st., house of 11 rooms, all improvements; will sell part of furniture if desired. Apply only to JOHN W. CARRINGTON, Jr., 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH FIVE ROOMS. Inquire at 440 Mitchell-st.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE HOUSE, 84 WEST Hinsdale-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

TO RENT—HOUSE 487 BURNSIDE-ST., $30 PER month, 9 rooms, water and gas. BARKER & WAIT 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS OVER NOS. 860, 862, 910, 911, 922, 925, and 927 State-st. Inquire of OWENS, at 1022 Wabash-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

TO RENT—AT 243 INDIANA-ST., 10 ROOMS, all new, will be finished by the 25th of April. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND FURNITURE NO. 827 Wabash-av., for private family only. Apply to LESTER & UPDIKE, corner Taylor and Griswold-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE—BASEMENT, FIRST AND third floors of a first-class 3 story and basement stone front house, (with part of furniture) on Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st. Party who would board a family of three preferred. Best of references given and required. Address B C, Tribune, office.

TO RENT—BY REES, PEIRCE & CO., 336 WAbash-av., a fine house on Lake-av., between Fortieth and Forty first-sts.; large grounds running back 40 feet to the lake; for particulars, inquire as above. Possession at once if desired.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS—A NICELY furnished house on Prairie-av., to a private family only. Terms reasonable. FAKE & CLARKE, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR ONE OR TWO years, a two-story and basement brick house, in good order; modern improvements, on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. FAKE & CLARKE, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR and furniture for sale. Inquire, 364 South Clark-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSE 150 ELLIS-AV., 11 ROOMS; large barn; an acre of ground; nice shrubbery; house will be rented for $1,000 to a party buying the furniture; $1,300. A. G. GARFIELD, 172 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—FINE MARBLE HOUSE CONTAINing from 15 to 18 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., on Washington-av., just east of Ashland-av.; can be rented with or without the furniture, or the furniture, which is of the best, can be purchased at a reasonable figure. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS AND BASEment at 57 Siegel-st. No boarding house need apply.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE OF 14 rooms, modern improvements, and large lot, with barn, No. 1262 Prairie-av., near Twenty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—AT 37 SIGEL-ST., 2-STORY HOUSE of 12 rooms, with basement. Water up and down-stairs. 100 feet from street cars.

TO RENT—3 NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGES, TWO blocks north from horse-cars stopping at north city limits. D. WILLIAMS, 213 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A FIRST-CLASS house, 14 rooms, on Ashland-av. Rent reasonable to good tenants. No objection to their taking a few careful boarders. Apply F. EVANS & CO., 118 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY REES, PEIRCE & CO., 336 WAbash-av. A fine house on Lake-av., between Fourtieth and Forty-first-sts. Easy access by steam and horse-car, 12 minutes from Park Row Station. Large grounds running back 400 feet to lake. Fine shrubbery, garden, ice house &c. For further particulars inquire as above. Possession at once if desired.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, 1089 INDIana-av., hot and cold water, bath room, water closet, &c.; lot 25x180 ft. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 1085 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FROM MAY 1 TO 15. for six months, to a small family, 2 story frame house on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twenty-second-sts. Address H. K., Tribune branch office, for 3 days.

TO RENT—MAY 1—I CAN CONVINCE ANY wealthy gentleman that should want a first class residence on the avenue, South Chicago, that I have the best thing now in the market. Entirely new; no grocery or block house concern, but it is truly a gentleman's residence. Drop me a note, and I will show you the house and convince you that I have the very house you want. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 603 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

TO RENT—NOW OR MAY 1, THE LARGEST wood residence on Wabash-av., No. 755; would make a first class boarding house or small hotel; call and look it over. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 603 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE ON LAKE SHORE, one and a half blocks south of Oakland Station (city limits). House conveniently arranged; brick basement, furnace, bathroom, &c. Lot 111x215 ft; well shaded. Rent $85 per month. Inquire at Homeopathic Pharmacy, 704 State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TO HOTEL KEEPERS, FAMILY hotel. Wanted, a tenant for one of the finest family hotels in the city, containing either 87 or 167 rooms, within 10 minutes' walk of the Court House, and on the drive to Lincoln Park on North Dearborn-st. Plans can be seen and particulars had, of O. H. PLACEY, Architect, Room 15, corner State and Madison-sts. E. W. GRIFFIN.

TO RENT—PORTIONS OF 4-STORY, FIRST-class building, 77 and 79 Jackson-st., near State, near new Post office. Floors 50x70, with best of light. Finished to suit tenants. A. N. KELLOGG, 65 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF new marble-front building 136 State-st., near corner of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—IN NEVADA BLOCK—THE SOUTH double store on Franklin-st., with basement, in the Nevada Block is for rent at $400 per month; also one or two basement under the Fourth National Bank, at $125 per month; possession given about May 10th. Inquire at Tribune office from 1 to 3 p m.

TO RENT—STORE 25 FEET FRONT, BASEment 50 feet front; rent of each, $1,200; also, second floor, $1,000, 47 and 49 Congress-st. Inquire at 650 State-st.

TO RENT—A GROCERY STORE, WITH STOCK and fixtures for sale cheap. Inquire at 75 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, SECond story of building 413 State-st. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 83 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. Inquire at it, up stairs. CHAS. MAYER.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL ESTATE agent, 229 West Madison-st., one first floor 25x70, for business; suitable for any light business, on West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 WEST Madison-st., one basement 25x70, on West Madison-st.; light and airy.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS OR OFFICES, THE two upper stories of the brick block on the corner of State-st. and Harmon-court. Apply to Dr. HITCHCOCK, on the premises.

TO RENT—CARPENTER SHOP ON SOUTH Side, burnt district; cheap for a few months. JAMES ALLEN, 126 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN BRICK BUILDING, west end of Lake-st. bridge. Inquire of R. CHESTER, Lamp Manufacturer, No. 4 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE 72 WEST WASHington-st., 20x76 feet, with room 20x76 over it, with steam elevator and other power, if required. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, basement, No. 79 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL STABLE, REAR OF 311 West Washington-st. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR AND BASEMENT, at 58 West Randolph-st. Inquire at 56 West Randolph-st., up stairs. CHS. MAYER.

TO RENT—2 STORES ON STATE-ST., NEAR Eighteenth; also a front parlor, second floor, with two small rooms off, suitable for an office. Address L, 151 and 153 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—NICE OFFICE AND DESK-ROOM AT reasonable rates. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 2 South Canal-st., near tunnel.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—THE ROOMS NOW occupied by Cook County Normal School, corner Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st. Inquire of G. R. GLOVER, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE 20X67, 174 TWENTY-SECOND-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.; also, third floor, with 10 windows, well adapted for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire J. L. NEWMAN, Dentist, on premises.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 279 WEST MADISON-st. Apply to GILES BRO. & CO., corner Sangamon and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—3 FRONT ROOMS AS OFFICES. Inquire at 125 West Washington-st., corner of Union.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, BY THE day or month, at Westminster European Hotel. 871 Wabash-av., above Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM with alcove, without board, suitable for two or three gentlemen. House with modern improvements, on Wabash-av. near Twenty-fourth-st. Apply at 767 Wabash-av., front office.

TO RENT—D. COLE & SON, 188 WEST MADIson-st. Real Estate Dealers and House Renting Agents, have some choice rooms in buildings and over stores, that will be suitable for business or families to reside in, at reasonable rates. Parties having rooms to rent can be furnished with good tenants at our office.

TO RENT—ROOMS—245 WEST MADISON-ST., up stairs, over J. B. SHAY'S, suitable for sleeping rooms. Apply at D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Office, 188 West Madison-st. Also, 8 good rooms on Halsted-st., corner of Madison, for business purposes.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, situated at 288 Hubbard-st., corner Rucker-st. Inquire in the store.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM THE FIRST OF May, a furnished house on the South Side. Address M. D. HENNESSY, Chicago City Railway Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, to be used for first-class boarding house. Address U 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE BARN OR unfurnished room to be used for light wood manufacturing; West Side preferred. Address A. MARTIN, care of Post Office Box 168, Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED house of 6 or 7 rooms, for a family of five; no children; West Side preferred, and within 15 or 20 minutes' walk of Madison-st. bridge, or near Union Park. Unexceptionable references. Address J B, 168 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HALL FOR THE USE of an Odd Fellows' Lodge. Address B. HENDERSON, No. 244 West Randolph-st., stating location and night to be had.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE ON West or South Side, for gentleman and wife, in a respectable locality. Address F C, Tribune Branch office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A FULL SET OF GREEN REP parlor furniture. Inquire at 73 West Lake-st., up stairs, front room.

GOOD PRICE PAID FOR SECOND-HAND carpets; also, other household goods of every description bought for cash. I J. 993 State-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF HOUSEhold goods for cash, call or address G. W. PIKE & CO. 55 South Carpenter, corner West Madison-st. Furniture received; also packed for shipping.

$375 WILL BUY A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE first-class piano; been used only 4 months; must be taken this week. Address, L 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR JACKSON, LANsing & Saginaw Railroad; wages $2.00 per day; station work at 25 cents per yard. 500 men for Michigan Central, double track; wages $1.75; plenty of station work, most sand, at different prices; 50 wood-choppers for Michigan; wages from $1.50 to $1.25 per cord; 40 brickyard men for Michigan; wages $26.00 per month and board; 50 farm hands for Illinois; free fare to all places. ANDREW G. KING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—BY A LARGE IMPORTING AND jobbing dry goods house in New York, a salesman who can influence a first-class trade in the State of Illinois. Address, giving particulars, P. O. Box 1711, New York.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR THE city and country, with small capital, for an easy business, at which $3 to $7 a day can be made. A RAY, 230 West Randolph-st. Samples sent for 25c.

WANTED—COLORED MAN AND WIFE; MAN to take care of horses, cow, etc., and woman to cook, wash, and iron. 350 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CANVASSING agents. None others need apply. Proof will be required of ability. Apply to S. NORRIS, at the Briggs House during the hours of 12 and 1 p. m.

WANTED—A PARTY IN EVERY TOWN TO manufacture and sell a new article. Large margin. Circulars and samples 25 cents. Address B. E. TERRILL, Room No. 2, 587 Wabash-av., or call.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMAN. GOOD dress goods hands accustomed to city trade only need apply to CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 320 West Madison-st., from 8 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS TO work in this State, company work; fare advanced to the men; no charges in the office. Apply early at 6 West Lake-st., Room 1.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS, FARM hands, choppers, and sawmill hands, to go to-day; highest wages paid; full fare. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 1,000 RAILROAD LAborers for Wisconsin, wages $2 to $2.25 per day. Also 100 men on section work and gravel trains for Indiana; free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO-DAY, 500 RAILROAD LABORers for Michigan and Wisconsin, wages $1.75 to $2. Also 15 sawmill hands at $30 per month and board; 50 for brick yard, same terms; 50 wood choppers at $1 to $1.50 per cord; 40 farm hands at $1 per day and board; free fare. Apply to E. F. CHRISTIAN'S Employment Office, 250 East Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A RESPECTable business; will pay from $5 to $12 per day. HIMBALL & CO., 152 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen. Those acquainted with southwest city trade preferred. Apply this day at 254 and 256 South Halsted-st., near Blue Island-av. and Harrison-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD MEN TO WORK IN BARN. No drunkard need apply. W. H. RUSSELL, 247 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-MORROW MORNing, 200 more men for the Northwestern Railroad, Wisconsin; entirely free fare. Apply early. HENRY HJORTH, 74 West Kinzie-st. and 95 East Harrison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER AT APPLETON, Wis.; one who is a good bread and cake baker; steady work and good wages. S. & W. WOODWARD, Appleton, Wis.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKers, corner of Kinzie and Reuben-sts. Steady work and good pay.

WANTED—A THOROUGH GOOD WORKMAN on watches, clocks, &c. For such a man a splendid chance is in waiting. Address E. E. CHANDLER, Washington, Ill.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS ON carriages. COAN & TEN BROEKE, Carriage Manufacturing Company, Ann and West Randolph-sts.

WANTED—HIGH WAGES WILL BE PAID FOR 50 carpenters, 20 painters, and 20 plasterers at 120 Vincennes-av.; also, a large job lathing to let.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS, HEELERS, BURnishers and finishers to work on machine, fine sewed shoes, at 264 West Twelfth-st. QUIRK, HALE & KING.

WANTED—3 OR 4 GOOD CARPENTERS. Apply early this morning. No. 74 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—FOUR CARPENTERS AT NEW house on Twenty-second-st., between Wood and Lincoln-sts.

WANTED—10 CARPENTERS; MUST BE GOOD men. Inquire at No. 318 and 320 North Sedgwick-st. Steady work; good wages.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—5 FIRST-CLASS upholsterers. Apply at the furniture rooms of GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD COOKS, SECOND GIRLS, chambermaids, dining-room waiters, dishwashers, and all kinds of good female help, for first-class families, hotels, and restaurants. CHICAGO LABOR EXCHANGE, 371 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH OR American Protestant woman to take care of children. The best of references and qualifications required. Apply, by letter only, to W. F. COOLBAUGH, Union National Bank.

Domestics.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN CAPAble of doing general housework, and wishing to go into the country, can learn of a good place in a small family, by applying at 510 West Washington-st. Good wages will be paid. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages. Apply at 250 Warren-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN OR EXPErienced girl in a small family, at Evanston. Apply at 278 South Water-st., Room 1, or at corner Church and Hinman-av., Evanston, opposite new Methodist Church.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR GENERAL house work, one 12 to 15 years, as nurse girl. Inquire 129 Calumet av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, 580 MICHIGAN-AV. Apply in rear.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN, SWEDISH or Norwegian girls, one to cook, wash and iron, and the other general housework; must speak English. Apply at 371 West Washington st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A SMALL PRIvate boarding-house. Apply 27 East Erie-st., North Side.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE WOMAN TO DO cooking; also a girl to assist in the kitchen. Inquire at 72 West Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT NO. 17 Union st. Apply to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 252 Warren av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, MALE OR female, white or colored. Apply at the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework. Call to-day, from 8 to 12 o'clock, at 163 West Jackson-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TEN GOOD DRESSMAKERS, AND two for ladies' underwear; must have their own sewing machine. No. 231 Third-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A COMpetent and willing seamstress, who understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and will do light chamber work. Good references required. Call at 876 Wabash av., between 9 and 12 a. m.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTYsecond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

LOANS ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, FURniture, houses, and other chattels and collaterals. J. Q. WATSON, 76 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 4.

LOANS ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, PIANOS, and collaterals, C. W. PERKINS, 137 W. Monroe.

LOANS ON DESIRABLE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE made at 9 and 10 per cent. by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000). MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON COLlateral securities, such as watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc., by E. JACOBS & CO., 44 Congress-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000 for 5 years on real estate in city or farms in the northern part of Illinois, at current rates. Apply to C. B. HOSMER & SON, 539 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY, one to five years, in sums to suit, at fair rates. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY property and good collaterals. C. B. HUBBARD, Jr.

TO LOAN—$3,000—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, on good real estate. JNO. W. CARRINGTON, Jr., 373 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $10,000 AND UPWARDS, for a term of years, at 9 per cent interest. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

WANTED—$100 ADJUSTED CLAIMS OF THE Knickerbocker, Firemens', and Merchants' Insurance Companies. Must have them by 25th. A. O. SLAUGHTER, 328 Wabash-av.

$60,000—LOANS NEGOTIATED ON CHICAGO real estate, mortgages, &c. Several large first-class 10 per cent mortgages for sale. TAYLOR & SMITH, Real Estate and Loans, 108 Wabash av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—BRICK OF ALL KINDS ON CARS and docks at reduced rates. Brickmakers' Agency, No. 119 Fifth-av.

PROPOSALS WANTED—WE HAVE 3,000,000 OF brick to be transported by lake from St. Joseph, Mich., to Chicago. For particulars address at once, W. G. ALEXANDER & CO., Steam Brick Works, St. Joseph, Mich.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK 2x12, 3x12, AND 3x14-inch 12 to 18 feet joists; also, timber, flooring, and all kinds dry finishing lumber at low prices at our yard, 400 Lumber-st., near south end Canal-st. W. S. BABCOCK & BRO.

20,000 OLD RED PRESSED BRICK OF the Nash manufacture for sale cheap. J. N. SMART & CO., 216 Monroe-st.

300,000 OLD BRICK. LARGE CHICAGO size, for sale in lots to suit. J. N. SMART & CO., 216 Monroe-st.

400,000 RED COUNTRY BRICK IN Burnt District for sale at $12; will trade for good real estate. Inquire of J. C. LATIMER, 116 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO DOGS, ONE A POINTER THE other a setter; both well bred and well broke. EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., dealer in guns, etc., 183 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE KETTLES AT 242 EAST Lake-st., near the bridge. TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD.

FOR SALE—PETER WRIGHT IMPORTED blacksmith anvils, 12 cents per pound, retail. Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—OFFICE, SAFE, AND FIXTURES on reasonable terms. Apply No. 26 South Canal st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON EASY TERMS, 5 ACRE LOTS on Twenty-sixth-st., and Western-av.; also 1 lot on Twenty-sixth-st., near Butler; also 1 lot on Norton, near Polk; also 10 lots near South Side Rolling Mills and Archer-av.; also 4 lots on Erie, near Robey; also 1 lot near S. W. P. Road and Taylor; also, for sale 4 cottages, Wentworth-av. and Forty-fifth-st. HARTMAN & QUINN, 23 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE—ON 25 YEARS' TIME, A LOT 25 feet by 100, on Canal-st., between Randolph and Lake; will loan $5,000 to help build. W. H. PHARE, 239 West Lake.

TO LEASE—FOR 5 YEARS—10 ACRES ON Western-av., near North-av., all fenced, suitable for a vegetable garden. Apply to WM. S. JOHNSTON, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Room 43.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, BUILDING lots, $15 a year free of all taxes, on Wentworth-av., near Forty-fourth-st. HARTMANN & QUINN, 23 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING OR store salesman. Have had long experience in both drug and grocery trade. Address R 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO HARDWARE men.—By an experienced hardware man, 12 years in the business, wishing to change present situation; is willing to do anything in the line for a good salary. Best of references. Address stating firm's name and amount of salary, &c., X 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY ON a farm, in a store, or in a mill. Address R 35, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced book-keeper. Well recommended. Address P. O. Box 94.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BAKERS—A FIRSTclass workman, to take charge of a shop in all its branches, either steam or other kind. Address C. L. WOODMAN, corner Canal and Adams-st. 874

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHed American lady as travelling companion for an invalid or to take charge of children. Address E T, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do second work in a small private family. Good city references given. Can be seen Monday, at 14 North Sheldon-st., between Kinzie and Hubbard-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BOARDERS WANTED AT THE CHICAGO Horse Mart, Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. Horses and carriages sold on commission.

BOARDING STABLE, 101 FOSTER-ST.—PLENty of room for teams and teamsters.

CHICAGO HORSE MART, CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st. and Calumet-av.—Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having horses or carriages to sell, at private or public sale, will find our house perfect, reliable as we conduct our business on the same straightforward principles which govern business houses in all mercantile pursuits. Horses and carriages constantly on hand.

FOR SALE—CHEAP — DUMP CARTS FOR brick-yards and railroad purposes, with harness complete. Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—3 NEW SHIFTING-TOP BUGGIES, 1 two seated wagon, with top, 2 democrats; 1 grocery wagon, with top. Just being finished. 1 open buggy, 2 second hand 2-seated carriages, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—35 HORSES, TO ARRIVE THIS day, workers, single and double driving horses, saddle horses, ponies, etc. 36 West Jackson.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF YOUNG MULES, NEW wagon and new harness, at 169 Fourth-av., Chicago, all for $275.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO property, a fine pair of carriage, city broken, horses, harness and open barouche. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—6 HORSES; ALSO, A HEAVY TEAM of gray horses, fit for teaming. Can be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE DOUBLE TEAM, AND double wagon and harness, cheap. Inquire at No. 9 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—A FAST TROTTING JOE HOOKER colt, bay, 15½ hands high; also good drivers and heavy dray horses. M. C. WILBUR, corner Twenty-third and State sts.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four-passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways. Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket-work, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine light seven-eighth and three quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 325 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID YOUNG HORSE, with express wagon and harness. Inquire in rear 104 Sholto st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND HAND DOUBLE lumber wagon and harness, at a bargain. Call at 143 State-st.

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE OR TRADE for building materials. Apply to R. EDWARDS, 48 North Halsted-st.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING LARGE SHIPments of buggies, phaetons, etc., which we will sell at prices that beat the world. Also constantly on hand open buggies, road and business wagons, harness, &c., &c., any of which can be bought cheaper than the cheapest. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 146 Michigan-av., Lake Front.

WANTED—TO BUY OR EXCHANGE FOR several horses in condition to ship East; call with horses at 86 West Jackson st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND LIGHT EXpress or democrat wagon; also, harness. Call at No. 23 West Randolph street. Room 1 up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FLOURING MILL, HAVING FOUR RUN 4-feet burrs, with splendid water power, for sale; situated in best wheat section in Michigan, present crop very promising, near Dowagiac, on Michigan Central Railroad, on very favorable terms; or will exchange for good farm or Chicago property. Apply to KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 41 West Madison-st., Real Estate and Loan Agents.

A LARGE STORE TO RENT, AND STOCK OF dry goods for sale, on Madison-st., west of Halsted, in the heart of the retail dry goods business. No better location in the city. Doing a good business. Health of owner will not permit him to remain longer in the business. For particulars, call at D. COLE & SON'S Real Estate Office, 188 West Madison-st.

A CHANCE TO JOIN THE ADVERTISER IN the largest dining-rooms in the west; big trade and long lease. 21 South Canal-st.

A PUBLISHING HOUSE, DESIROUS OF ESTablishing a General Agency for their publications in the West, would like to correspond with a first-rate, energetic, ambitious business man, one who represents works of the highest class, who would expect to devote his entire time and energies in any and every way to build up and fully develop the business. Address, with full particulars of experience, etc., S. & CO., 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

BRICK YARD FOR SALE ON THE SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st. 3 years' lease, all new machinery. Capacity 37 M per day. Rare chance. Address W 24, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN SOUTHERN Wisconsin; county seat; fine stock; modern improvements. Other business demands the sale. Will sell at a sacrifice if sold soon. Address LORD, SMITH & CO., Chicago.

FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE AND FIXtures for sale, at 1492 State st. Is sold on account of sickness.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS SAW MILL, at two-thirds cost. Apply to or address TYNG & CO., 51 South Canal-st.

HALF INTEREST IN A WELL ESTABLISHed hardware and tinware business, with a two years' lease, for sale. Address C G B, 803 West Lake-st.

STORE AND LOT AT LIVE STATION, NEAR the city, good farming country. Good location for millinery, grocery, dry goods. $800, easy terms. J. G. EARLE, 23 South Canal-st. Room 1.

TO DRUGGISTS, ONE OF THE OLDEST drug stores on South State st., near Burned District for sale with long lease of building. A splendid chance for some druggist with capital to take hold of a good and well-paying business. For particulars apply to SCHRADER BROTHERS, 73 West Lake-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL DEALERS IN BACON, LARD (LEAF), PEtroleum, Groceries, &c., who wish to sell their Goods best possible direct to Belgium and Germany may address
M. SALZ, Broker in Antwerp.
Also, Commission, Forwarding, and Consignment.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 584 State-st.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1287.

DIVORCES OBTAINED LEGALLY, QUIETLY, and without publicity. Charges very low. Privacy and confidence inviolable. Address Box 535, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES — WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport. Common law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

HERE IT IS! MONEY IN IT! READY FOR agents and pedlers. The most novel, useful, salable corkscrew in the world. WALTER DICKSON, Albany, N. Y.

I SHOULD LIKE TO REPRESENT SOME FIRST-class American houses in Bacon, Leaf Lard, Petroleum, Groceries, &c., for Belgium and Germany.
M. SALZ,
Broker in Antwerp (Belgium).
Also, Commission, Forwarding, and Consignment.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND the Western States for universal marriage. Enclose stamped directions. P. O. Drawer 531 Chicago, Ill.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN & CO., 562 Wabash-av. (near Twelfth-st).

SPRING WAGONS FOR MOVING HOUSEhold goods, furniture, pianos, and stocks of goods, with experienced, careful men. Leave orders at office freight depot Michigan Central Railroad. McMURTRY & BRO.

WM. H. ELIFF, BRICKLAYER, BUILDER and contractor. Address 312 West Adams st. or Box 117 Mechanics and Builders Exchange.

WANTED—A FULL BLOODED NEWFOUNDland dog, from 3 to 6 months old. Address J A, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 2 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 16 AND 18 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, and Albany Street Iron Works, of New York. Manufacture all kinds of steam machinery. G. A. DUBOIS, Agent, 160 Wabash-av. Will remove May 1 to Central Block.

FOR SALE—FLY WHEEL; WEIGHT, 7 TONS, diameter, 18 feet. A superior wheel, and perfect. NORTON & CO., Madison-st. bridge.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Blandy single machines and saws. 28 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $3,000 or more, to take an interest in one of the leading retail houses in Chicago. Business profitable, and trade fully established. None but a reliable business man need reply. Address, with confidence, B 29, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A LIGHT cash business that will pay a profit of several hundred dollars per month. Address F 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A RETAIL STORE in the country doing a business of $40,000 per annum, capital required $1,500. The business is dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, clothing, and crockery. This is a rare opportunity for a young man; first-class references given and required. Address for 5 days, W. A., Lemont, Ill. Post Office Box 18.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

35 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. References required.

161 SOUTH PAULINA-ST.—A NICE SUITE of rooms, unfurnished, with board, for a gentleman and wife.

248 CALUMET AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE AND single, first-class day board, evening dinner, fine large brick, near depot; all conveniences.

426 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—BOARDING and lodging.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.—Transient, $2.00 per day; weekly board, $6 per week.